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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	3987	T. Leigh	1st Feb.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	8th "
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	15th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	22nd "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st March
M.L. PERSIA	7854	W. A. Wheler	8th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langbourne.	15th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P^n & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st February 1902
IMPERATRIX	....	4,212	1st March 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
S. S. TIROL	....	2,771	16th March.
* S. S. POSEIDON	....	3,878	8th April.
S. S. F FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,166	,, 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CARINTHIA	G. Marocchino	2,812	22nd Feb., 1902.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

STEAM.

[redacted]TA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
[redacted]IA STEAM NAVIGATION
[redacted]NY, LIMITED.
[redacted]ER Steamers are de-
[redacted] Calcutta direct to
[redacted] Sydney, and
[redacted]orres Straits,
[redacted] through
[redacted]erly
[redacted]go or other p[redacted]

MACKINNON, MACKE[redacted]
Bombay, 2nd January, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE [redacted]

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO U[redacted]
COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPL[redacted] and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th March 1902.
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April, 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

BOMBAY to VENICE calling at ALEXANDRIA and BRINDISI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	24th February, 1902.
NILO	2840	Stabile	27th March, 1902.
V. FLORIO	2840	Dodero	26th April, 1902.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.
SINGLE TICKETS.

1st Class Rs. 605. 2nd Class Rs. 357-8. 3rd Class Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE ONE YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 907-8. 2nd Class Rs. 550.

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE VENICE LINE.

To BRINDISI or VENICE Single..... 1st Class Rs. 500
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2nd ,, ,, 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000 from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th January, 1902.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Building.

HARBOUR FERRY SERVICE.

THE well-known S.S. "FAIRY QUEEN" 230 Tons Gross, LEAVES MODY BUNDER DAILY, as under :—

7 A.M. leaves for Uran and Ulwa.
12 noon leaves for Mandwa, Karanja, Rewas, Kamarla and Dharamtar.
N.B.—Caterer Now on Board. Breakfast and Lunch on 24 hours' notice. LIQUORS SUPPLIED.
Telephone No. 750.

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.
Church Gate Street.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 31st Jan., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th Feb., at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR MORMUGOA, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about THURSDAY, the 6th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 4th February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 30th January, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of, Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Blanc	13th Feb., 1902
SALAZIE	4,255	Anbert	13th Mar. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain, Schmitz, to sail on or about 5th Feb., 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road [illegible].

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—EAST AFRICA.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
S. SAFARI	1,432	Tepe	3rd Feb, 1902.

Passengers for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to CAPE TOWN and up to Durban (NATAL) only.

For particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,
24, Medows Street.
[illegible], 30th December, 1901.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU" Captain K. KORI, 4,404 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 3rd February.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF

WHISKY—

		Special Cash Rates Rs. a.
TREACHER'S "FINE OLD GLENLIVET," a special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	24 0
Do. SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine ripe old Whisky Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	,,	32 8
Do. HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Whisky A well-matured Spirit, exceptionally mellow to the taste.	,,	6 0
Do. "OLD IRISH" This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe spirit.	,,	26 0
Do. "DIABETES" WHISKY	,,	25 0
Do. SPECIAL WHISKY	,,	23 8

Is well matured, of mild and delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.

BRANDY—

TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	76 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY	per bot.	6 8
Do. Do. Do. Do.	per pint	3 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	47 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit	,,	40 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	34 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co.	,,	24 0

HOLLANDS AND GINS—

		Quarts.
DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 flasks	per case	41 0
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN	per doz.	25 0
Do. LONDON OLD TOM	,,	25 0
SWAINE AND BOORD'S OLD TOM	,,	23 8
BOOTH'S OLD TOM	,,	24 0
COATE'S PLYMOUTH GIN	,,	25 0
SLOE GIN, GRANT'S	,,	37 0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

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SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT
AS
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON
C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISZT *writes*....." For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

DRESS NECKLACES.

PRETTY DESIGNS IN—

NEW ART PEARL NECKLACES.
NEW ART AMETHYST NECKLACES.
NEW ART TOPAZ NECKLACES.
NEW ART TURQUOISE NECKLACES.
NEW ART RUBY NECKLACES.
NEW ART DIAMOND NECKLACES.
NEW ART NECKLACES in Combinations of Gems.
NECKLACES IN STRINGS of Seed Pearls with Jewelled Clasps.
COLLARETTES OF SEED PEARLS
With Diamond Mounted Bars.

MUFF CHAINS.

A variety of pretty patterns gemmed in Roundels of different coloured Stones.

EARRINGS.

To meet the demand that has now arisen for this form of ornament, we can show a pretty collection of these which are mostly worn small such as

SMALL DIAMOND BOUTONS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL PLAIN GOLD BOUTONS OR EARSTUDS SWING OR SCREW SET.
SMALL STAR SET TREFOILS OF PEARLS SWING OR SCREW SET
SMALL PLAIN GOLD RINGS OR ENAMELLED.
Special Designs of any form of Ornament made to order.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

IN INDIA.

Also a New and Select range of CRETONNES, TAPESTRIES, SILKS, PRINTED LINENS, &c. and every other HOUSEHOLD REQUISITE.

Inspection of

NEW GOODS

INVITED.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sentfree. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER V. C Works Rasag ut. Bengal.

ATLAS PRESERVATIVE D

For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
ARRESTS DECAY of Grain and Fibre in all stages, and destroys Odours.
PREVENTS the attacks of all Insects and Vermin.
IS NOT DETRIMENTAL to the ordinary processes of Fellmongering, Depilating, and Tanning.
LEATHER is improved through Hides and Skins treated with D, being rendered homogeneous in condition.

For Fuller Particulars apply to

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 6	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE.

TRIUMPHANT RETURN.

TO-NIGHT AT 9. TO-NIGHT AT 9.

Literally filled with new, Sensational and Novel Acts, participated in by performers brought together at a great expense from all parts of the World.

"THE IDEAL SHOW THE PUBLIC HAVE EAGERLY AWAITED."

EVERY EVENING AT 9 P. M.

Doors open at 8 p.m., Commence at 9 p.m. sharp.

N. B.—Positively no half-price to Evening Shows.

FIRST GRAND MATINEE,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Doors open at 3 p.m. Commence at 4 p.m. sharp. Children half-price to all parts of the Circus on Matinees only.

POPULAR PRICES.

Boxes, 6 Chairs	Rs.	20 0
Single Seat Box	,,	4 0
Dress Circle	,,	3 0
Chairs	,,	2 0
Stalls	,,	1 0
Gallery (For Natives only)	,,	0 8

Box plan at Circus, where Seats can be booked from 10 a.m. to 12 noon; 4 to 6 p.m.

MRS. HARMSTON-LOVE ...Proprietress.
ROBERT LOVE.....Sole Manager.
COL. CHAS. B. HICKS .....Representative.

REQUIRED A SCHOOL MASTER, for the G. I. P. Railway School, Jhansi, qualified to teach up to the VIth Standard. Salary Rs. 100 per month (commencing) and free quarters; state qualifications, age, previous experience, married or single, religion, &c; Urdu desirable: (knowledge of organ & choir work an advantage.)

Apply with references and copies only of testimonials & certificates, which will not be returned, to the Rev. W. F. THOMPSON, Hony. Secy. Railway School Board, Jhansi.

H. WENDEN, Agent,
G. I. P. Railway.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882

and

Of the DECCAN PRESSING and GINNING COMPANY, LIMITED.

RAMJI ASSUR .....Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 25th day of January, 1902, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, by the abovenamed Petitioner, Ramji Assur, a creditor of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Starling, on MONDAY, the 24th day of February, 1902, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the Undersigned on payment of the regulated charges for the same.—Dated this 28th day of January, 1902.

MULJEE, CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. TYERALLI KARIMJI BARODAWALLA and SALIBHAI KARIMJI BARODAWALLA have contracted to SELL the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, by way of Sale, Mortgage, Inheritance, Gift, Lease, Lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, 18 Church Gate street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed without regard to any Claims that may thereafter be preferred against the said property, and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 10,000 (ten thousand) square yards, or thereabouts situate at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 33-31, 33 and 34 and 72, New Nos. 16378-16379, 16380 and 16381, Old Survey Nos. 1, 3 and 129, New Survey No. 7120 with the messuages, tenements, bungalows and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward D No 2205 and Street Nos. 124-126 Street Ridge Road and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Ridge Road, on or towards the West by the Powai Road, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabjee Palonji Pandwalla, and on or towards the South by the property of Rustomji Ardeshir Spencer and which said messuage, bungalow and buildings were formerly in the possession of Rustanji Mulji and are now in the possession of the said Tyeralli Karimji Barodawalla and Salibhai Karimji Barodawalla.—Dated this 23rd day of January 1902.

SMETHAM, BLAND & NOBLE
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. LAKHMICHAND MAGAN GOCUL, VAKHATCHAND alias NANABHAI TALAKCHAND and KHIMCHAND TALAKCHAND, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 19, Church Gate, Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to all such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered as having been absolutely waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at or near Parel Road, in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 3396 square yards, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 764, and New No. 12747, and New Survey No. 1-2—3513, and by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 7630, Street No. 20, and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs Davood Bewjie, on the South by the property of Sha Mocarjee Naranjee, on the East partly by the property of Sha Liladhar Callianjee and partly by the property of Sha Morarjee Naranjee, and on the West by a public passage and an open drain.—Dated this 30th day of January, 1902.

MALVI, HIRALAL & MODY,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February, 1902, for LANDING, CARTING, WEIGHING and STACKING all Coals purchased by the Municipality between 15th February, 1902, and the 28th February, 1903.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. one, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. one thousand will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 8th day of February 1902, for the SUPPLY of about 6300 tons of BENGAL COAL and about 500 tons of WELSH STEAM COAL for delivery alongside Steamer, Bombay Harbour, during the year 1902-03.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Re. one, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. one thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to Rs. two thousand will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 29th January, 1902.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 31st January to 13th February, 1902, both days inclusive, and the dividend will be payable on and after the 3rd February, 1902, on presentation of Share Certificates.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1902.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS AT THE PREMISES OF SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, BOMBAY.

STILL OPEN From 8 A.M. TO 8 P.M.
ADMISSION 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE above SHOW will be held on the 10th and 12th FEBRUARY next, instead of the 6th and 7th proximo, as advertised.

SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on 31st instant.

Prospectuses and all information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Undersigned will be glad to arrange space for Trade Exhibits i. e. SADDLERY, CARRIAGES, and the like, and intending Exhibitors should give early intimation of their requirements.

W. P. KOE, Lieut., R. N.,
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. & Treas.

"The Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

FORTHCOMING HORSE & DOG SHOW, 1902

NEW CLASSES,

HORSE SHOW.

(1.) Best Complete Turnout, Single Horse or Pony Points given for Horse, Carriage, Harness, and General Equipment.

(2.) HACKS.—(a.) Arabs and Country Breds, } 14-2 and over.
(b) Other Classes.

Exhibits in Classes 12 and 13 (Ladies Horses) are not eligible to compete in this class

DOG SHOW.

New Class for Sporting Dogs the bona fide property of Exhibitors. Prize a Silver Medal presented by the Indian Branch, International Kennel Club.

First and final entries for the above CLOSE 2nd proximo.

W. P. KOE, Lt., R. N.
COLIN M. ROSS,
Jt. Hony. Secy. and Treas.

The "Old Secretariat," Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

EDUCATION IN THE HILLS.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL will REOPEN, D. V., on FEB. 6th.
THOROUGH EDUCATION AND EXCELLENT CLIMATE.
For particulars for Boys apply to

THE REV. J. REDMAN,
Chaplain, Panchgani.

FOR GIRLS apply to

MISS KIMMINS,
The Knowle, Panchgani.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to or having claims on the Estate of the late Mr. JOHN EDWIN PENTON, District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which no claims can be entertained.

DUNCAN MacBEAN,
Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. PENTON.

The Bank House, Quetta, 15th January, 1902.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned has purchased the Goodwill and Assets of the business of Cutlery and Hardware lately carried on by the late HAJI GANI ALLANA under the style and firm of HAJI GANNI ALLANA at No. 194 Bangri Bazar outside the Fort of Bombay, from Moosa Haji Gani, Abdul Rehman Haji Gani, Joosab Haji Gani and Julaikhabai, the heirs of the said Haji Gani Allana and is now the sole and absolute owner of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana. All persons having any business dealings with and owing any money to the said firm are requested to communicate with and pay such debts to the undersigned. And all persons having any claims against the said firm of Haji Gani Allana are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned on or before the 31st Instant, otherwise such claims will not be considered valid.

If any person hereafter deals with any one except the undersigned in the name of Haji Gani Allana he will do so at his risk. Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સઇ હુસેન અલ્લાના દા૦ પોતે.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned, the heirs and legal representatives of the late HAJI GANI ALLANA, have SOLD and TRANSFERRED to Mr. HOSEIN ALLANA the Good will and assets of the business of the firm of HAJI GANI ALLANA in Cutlery and Hardware carried on at No. 194, Bangri Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons are therefore requested to pay the sums due to the said firm of Haji Gani Allana and to communicate with him in connection with the business of the said firm of Haji Gani Allana.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1902.

સહી મુશા હાજી ગનીની શઈ દા૦ પોતે.
સહી અબદુલ રેમાન હાજી ગની દા૦ પોતે.
ઓ બાઇ જુલેખાબાઇની નીશાની
તથા જુસબ હાજી ગનીની ચાલી તરીકે.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ON the TRANSFER of the BUSINESS of THIS SOCIETY to the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, which was completed on the 20th of December 1901, we have been APPOINTED to take over the BOMBAY BRANCH of the Universal Life Assurance Society, of which we have hitherto been the Agents and Secretaries, and work the same as a separate Branch, Life Department, of the Chief Office in Edinburgh of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

KING, KING & Co.

Standard Buildings, Bombay.

REMINGTON SCHOOL OF TYPEWRITING.

WE are OPENING a SCHOOL of instruction in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, which will be open to the Public on the 1st FEBRUARY. In the meanwhile applications of intending students may be registered at our Address below. The term will be for 3 months, and the fees Rs. 3 per month. Full instruction in duplicating, manifolding and tabulator work will be given. The department is under the control of a European gentleman from the Remington Company's English head-quarters, of many years expert experience.

There is an excellent opening in countless offices in Bombay for capable operators as well as in Government Departments, the proportion of Remingtons in use being over 80 per cent of the whole.

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WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

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NOTES.

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(Only Advertisements or Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PRESENTATION DRESS FANS.—Excellent Quality and a very Special Collection. In Gauze and Satin, Hand-painted, with and without feathers. White, Cream, Black, Blue and Pink, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each.—MARCUS & Co., LTD., Bombay and Poona.

TAYLOR'S BLOOD PURIFIER cleanses, sweetens and stimulates to a healthy condition, impure contaminated or impoverished blood, whether acquired or constitutional. Per bottle Rs. 1-4. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SORRY no clearance sale to advertise, at the demand is so very great for our SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, that in spite of our importation by thousands, we have often to telegraph to the Factory for supply.

COMMODIOUS FLAT TO LET at the Apollo Chambers. Apollo Bunder. Apply to the MANAGER, Apollo Hotel.

AUCTION SALE of Mr. W. D. Graham's Valuable Furniture, Piano, etc. at Ezra Building, Marewother Road, Apollo Bunder. THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, by DIMITRINO and Co. of Cairo, known for their exquisite flavour and fine aroma from Rs. 2-4 to 4-8 per 100. Fresh consignments by every alternate Mail Steamer, D. MERWAN & Co., Cigar Merchants, 30, Medows Street, Bombay.

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HOLDALLS SPECIAL.—GREEN WATERPROOF CANVAS HOLDALLS, specially made for conveyance by Mule Transport for Officers proceeding to the Front; or for Camp Use. In two sizes. Very large 7 ft. 6 in. long by 3 ft. wide, Rs. 24, and large size 6 ft. 6 in. long by 2½ ft. wide, Rs. 23-4.—SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents). THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT & EQUIPMENT FACTORY, Hornby Road. (Opposite John Roberts & Co.), Bombay.

THE PINCHINGEST PLACE.—In BOOTS and SHOES is usually the price; this Pinch is unknown at S. & Co's, where upwards of 3000 Pairs of BOOTS and SHOES are now on view to select from. SUTOR & Co. (Retail Agents) THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPMENT FACTORY. Hornby Road, (opposite John Roberts and Co.) Bombay.

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THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas, Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPING, Higher Accountancy and Commercial Subjects for Government P. W. D. and exams. of English Boards, Moderate Charges, by S. R. DAVAR, F. S. S., Accountant from London, 9, Elphinstone Circle.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the erection "of a stone" Flagstaff to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I., I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

TO BE LET.—For the cold weather season, "ROZARIO COTTAGE," a furnished BUNGALOW, at Matheran. Also TO LET, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, Narayen Dabolkar Road, near the Sea Shore. Apply to JAFFERBHAI MOOKHI CASSAMBHAI, Manager, H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate, Oomer Kari, Jail Road, Bombay.

TO LIBRARIES.—NOVELS of the latest Colonial Libraries' Series, slightly soiled, to be SOLD at 8 annas each. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Liver Sausages, Frankfort Sausages, Hard Smoked Sausages, Vienna Sausages with Sourcrout, Mortadella Sausages in tins and Milan Sausages in skin.

Sourcrout in Glass Jars and in Tins, Fonds de Artichokes, Champignons, Salsifis, Choux de Bruxelles, Macedoines, Flageolets, Petit Pois Ex-Fin in Tins, etc.

Coarse Grained Ural Caviare, Royans a la Bordelaise, Anchovies (salted loose), and in Bots, in Oil, Smoked Herrings (loose,) Thon Fish, Best Sardines in Oil, etc. German Mixed Pickles.

Chartreuse, Benedictine, Kummel, Maraschino, Peppermint, Absinthe, Kirschenwasser, Anisette, Mandarino, Mastica di Scio, Cremes assortis, etc.

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Macaroni, Vermicelli, Italian Rice, Lentilles, Double and Single White Beans, Italian Grams and Split Peas.

Walnuts, Almonds, Hazelnuts, Malaga Raisins, Naples Figs and Chestnuts.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts

A "CAUDLE" LECTURE.

MR. CAUDLE FORGETS TO BRING IN A FAVOURITE SPECIFIC.

"IT is just like you, Mr. Caudle, you never can remember anything specially wanted. Here I am, suffering as bad as bad can be, with fever, and not a thing in the house. Didn't I beg of you particularly to bring in a bottle of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, or PILLS? Of course I did; and now you say you have forgotten them. You are very sorry, you wanted them yourself. I should think you did, indeed! coming home at 12 o'clock at night, after eating and drinking, goodness knows what, at that precious Club you are so fond of.

"If it had been Miss Prettyman, the minx! who had asked you to bring her a bottle, you would have remembered it fast enough, I'll be bound? You make no secret of admiring her complexion.

"What's that to do with it? A nice thing for a married man to say to his lawful wife, isn't it? Well, she told me she got rid of her fever by three doses of BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and she got back all that pink and white of her's by its use. That is better than paint! Then perhaps you mean to insinuate that I paint! Mr. Caudle, I shan't go to sleep like a dear soul. I have got the fever dreadfully and very likely won't get a wink all night. Not that you care, I might die of insomnia, or anything else, for all you'd trouble. You know well enough the only medicine in fever that is of any use to me is Batliwala's Ague Mixture or Pills. But of course I can't have any, if my life depends on it. You'll go out and knock up the Chemist? You will do nothing of the sort. Mr. Caudle, I won't be beholden to you, or the Chemist either. I'll struggle on till the morning. I will bear my pain in silence. What do you say! Thank Heaven for that! You unfeeling wretch! But of course you never had any sympathy with my sufferings—(Sobs, and gradually drops off murmuring "Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills.')"

To avoid a repetition of such a scene at the next night, Mr. Caudle at first thought to telegraph to DR. H. L. BATLIWALA of Dadur for a bottle of Batliwala's Ague Mixture, but remembering that MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., &c., &c. also sell Batliwala's Ague Pills, as well as the Mixture, at Re. 1 per bottle, he went to one of them in person and brought home the bottle. Needless to say that Mrs. Caudle got rid of her fever in a day by its use, and Mr. Caudle slept soundly the next night.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 13,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

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,, R. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
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For 2 Years	5½
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,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
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Agent.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the India Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Persian Gulf, and other useful information. Price 4 Annas. Obtained from all Indian Railway Officials. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Bookstalls and Railway Termini.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Kandy.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar.	Madras.	Mandalay.	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eiya.	Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 1 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected,

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHA...

THE COMMERCIAL BANK ... LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
2 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches, and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 22nd November, 1902.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

RATES.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line. Fourth, and onward Two Annas. Minimum Charge Re. 1-8.

WANTED

MILLERS—EUROPEAN and NATIVE—Only those should apply who are thoroughly conversant with handling and working a Fine Flour-Mill and an Oil Mill, possess experience of the work, and have had independent charge of a Mill for a sufficiently long time. Apply to

The MANAGING DIRECTOR,
The Lahore Foundry Workshop,
Brandreth Road, Lahore.

TEA (AT CALCUTTA PRICES).

THE best drinking Tea in Bombay—Souchong 7 As. Pekoe 9 As. Broken Pekoe 13 As. Pure Darjeeling (the Premier Tea of India) Pekoe Re. 1-1. Broken Pekoe Re. 1-5 per lb.

McDOUGALL, CLARK & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES with Automatic Ignition. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Engines are all fitted with this great improvement, which renders them the best, the simplest, the safest, and the cheapest Oil Engines in the market.

For all Particulars, apply to the Agents,
TURNER, HOARE & Co., Bombay.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

(1) A big, four-storied commodious Building suitable for Offices, Shops, Residence, facing Hornby Road, Fort.

(1) A large four-storied Building, air, and open on all sides, fetching good rent, facing Ripon Road.

(1) Two big Chawls, fetching good rent, facing Suparibag Road.

(1) Vacant Building Plots, near Ghatkuper Dadar, and Mazagaon Railway Stations.

Several other good Buildings and Plots to be sold.

Many of the properties are sold, make haste to purchase the remaining ones.

For plans and particulars, apply to

RAMCHANDER VITHAL SHRINGARPURE,
Architect and Engineer,
Office No. 30, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
Residence No. 560, near Girgaum Tram Terminus.

HIGH-CLASS TAILORING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

SUPERIOR LONGCLOTH SHIRTS WITH COLLARS, WASHED AND BLEACHED.

Excellent for the value, Rs. 20 a doz.
Others of superior quality, Rs. 24 and Rs. 36 a dozen.

Boy's suits in great variety from Rs. 4, upwards.
Gent's suits made to order from Rs. 6 to Rs. 30.
Excellent Fit and Style guaranteed, despatch and promptitude in execution.

THE VICTORIA SEWING MART AND EMBROIDERY WORKS.
Opp. Forbes' Ice Factory,
No. 10, Frere Road, Fort.

FOR SALE.

TWO PAIRS of Best Malwa Breed BULLOCKS, age 6 to 8 years, height 13 to 14 hands, in good condition, sold as Regiment left for South Africa.
Price per pair ... Rs. 150

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 25, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF F. P. BALES OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Waree Bunder :—

60 F. P. bales burnt cotton, out of consignment booked under Debai to Colaba, invoice No. 33 of 7-12-1901.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Waree Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 45 and 56 of Railway Act IX, of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m., at the Waree Bunder Goods Depot—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, cigars, tobacco, mocha flowers, loose cotton, grain sweepings, waste paper, hessa and hurra in bags, full-pressed cotton bales, &c., &c.

300 bags mowrah seed.

AUCTION SALE OF 112 BALES COTTON.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 430 of 1901.

B.B. and C. I. Railway.....Plaintiffs,

Vs.

Chagalal Balchand and another.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the Judge's order made by the High Court in the above Suit on the 11th day of January, 1902, and under instructions from Messrs. Crawford, Brown, Bayley, Dunlop and Cardale, the Solicitors for the plaintiffs abovenamed, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p.m., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co.'s Goods Depôts, at Colaba, next to the Bombay Tramway Company Stables—

112 bales of cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down, and delivery must be taken within four days after the sale.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Esra House, Mazgaon Road, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, best plateware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps, pictures, Brussels carpets, Cottage piano, 9 stops organ by W. Bell and Co., ladies' and gent's bicycles, etc., the property of W. D. GRAHAM, Esq. Resident Secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Sale of Superior Woollen Coatings, Venetians, Tweeds, Flannels, Serge, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned a quantity of superior woollen cloth consisting of black, blue and grey venetian coatings, black and blue Jubilee coatings, corkscrew coatings, fancy coloured tweeds, twill flannels, black and blue serge, white tennis serge, white knitted coatings, silk stripe tennis serge, &c.

The pieces, which are from 5 to 20 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers.

SALE OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Thacker Goculdass Coorjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., the stock in trade of the Cawnpore shop of the said Goculdass Coorjee, consisting of coloured, broad cloth, flannels, Italians, cashmeres, serges, coatings, venetians, flowered damask, etc.

The above will be sold in lots to suit buyers.

SALE OF 34 CASES WHITE MULLS, 1 CASE WHITE JACONETS AND 11 BALES GREY SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY next, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. Jamsetjeefand Co. of Church Gate Street, Fort—

4 cases 633 pcs., 42in., 18yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 826 pcs., 47in., 18 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 768 pcs., 42in., 18 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 796 pcs., 42in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 746 pcs., 47in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
5 cases 788 pcs., 50in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities,
5 cases 890 pcs., 57in., 19 yds., white mulls, 4 qualities
1 case 151 pcs., 32in., 18 yds., white Jaconets, 1 quality
3 bales 194 pcs., 32in., 37½-38 yds. grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 152 pcs., 38in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 155 pcs., 32in., 37½-38 yds. grey shirtings, 1 quality
3 bales 150 pcs., 32in., 37½-38 yds., grey shirtings, 1 quality

SALE OF 40 CASES WHITE DHOOTIES AND 15 BALES GREY DHOOTIES.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Kapadia Brothers and on account and at the risk of Sha Thakoredas Runchoddas.

EX. s.s. Asia.

149-150 K. B. 149-150—2 cases 272 pairs coloured bordered white dhoories, 49 inches, 8, 9, 10 and 11 yards.

Ex. s. s, Stanley Hall,

K B M 511-15—3 cases 983 1-2 pairs coloured bordered white dhoories, 48 inches, 7-8, 7-9, 7-10, 7-11 and 4-12 yards.

Ex s s Methley Hall

K B M 813-45—3 cases, 617 pairs coloured bordered white dhoories, 38 inches, 6, 7, 8 yards.

Ex s s Worsley Hall

K. B. M. 661-85—5 bales 1,250 pairs coloured bordered grey dhoories, 43 inches, 8, 9, 10 yards and 48 inches, 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.

Ex. s.s. Asia.

K. B. M. 656-60—5 bales 1,250 pairs coloured bordered grey dhoories, 43 inches, 8, 9, 10 yards and 48 inches, 8, 9, 10 11 yard:

Ex. s s Methley Hall

K B M 881-85—5 bales 1,250 pairs coloured bordered grey dhoories, 43 inches, 8, 9, 10 yards and 48 inches, 8, 9, 10, 11 yards.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

The property of Captain G Liston, I M S, consisting of lady's and gent's bicycles, iron cots, gent's saddle, pictures, screen chest of drawer with glass, etc

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, London
1 Chubb's safe 35 by 24 1-2 by 21 1-2 inches on stand

AT 2 P. M,

[redacted] which may be offered.

[redacted] Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in [redacted] Victoria, [redacted] the large tent, two [redacted] and gent's bicycles the property of J. H. [redacted]

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NAGROJEE STREET, MAZAGON.

On TUESDAY, the 4th proximo, at 4 p.m. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Kastoorchund Premchund and the legal heir and son of Purtab Motajee, and of Ramjee Pandurang Vithoojee, Bhagirthibai, widow of Mankoojee Vithoojee and Chandra Bhagabai, widow of Mahadjee Vithoojee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 8th day of October, 1899, and made between the mortgagors of the one part and Moto Premjee, Purtab Motajee and Tita Motajee of the other part, the following property, viz :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Navghur Street, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 171, and assessed under No. 114, containing by admeasurement 403 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Maneck Nagoojee, on the west by the Navghur Street aforesaid, on the north by the house of Ramjee Bhurmajee, and on the south by the public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Sorabjee and Jehangir, Solicitors, at their offices, No. 33, Modoos Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 6th prox. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the Old Light House, the very valuable and neat, substantial French-polished teakwood, and blackwood household furniture of the latest designs, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, superior Persian large size carpet and rugs, rich table ornaments, wind proof lamps, pictures, etc., the property of Major J. P. BARRY, LM.S., Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale,

On SUNDAY, the 9th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, G. I. P. H. Residential quarters, Sonari Bagh Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and black-wood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, fancy table ornaments, windproof lamps' pictures, sweet toned cottage piano, Brussels carpets, etc., the property of W. CHITTON, Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Dr. J. White consisting of plated ware, Silver ware, crockery and glassware, table and bed linen, wearing apparel, large lot of surgical instruments, books, tiffin basket, saddler with bridle, leather writing case and bag, autoharp, gold eye glasses, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st January, 1902.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 29.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£94 1-2= plus 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes.....£100 1-4 =unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....£107 1-2 = "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities.....£94 3-8 = — 1-8
Bar Silver in London.....25 9-16 = plus 1-16
Do. New York.....55 3-8 = plus 1-4
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·13 = plus 1-2
Do. New York.....4·86 7-8 = unchged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 1-2 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 4 1-8 " = do.
" Indian Bank Bills 3 1-8 " = do.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 30,00,000

Rs. 23·30 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 23·30 do. Bombay.
Rs. 4·30 do. Madras.

Rs. 61·40 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 16·05.

Telegraphic Transfers—

Rs. 8·10 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 9·10 do. Bombay.
Rs. 1·50 do. Madras.

Rs. 18·70 at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Minimum rate received 3 per cent. Average rate 16·09.

Total amount sold during week, 89,30,000.
Amount to be alloted next week, 80,00,000.
Extra allotments Bills on Calcutta Rs. 2,00,000.
" " Bombay " 8,00,000 1s. 4 1-16d.
" " Madras " 2,00,000.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 28,000 bales. Spot 4 17-32 plus 1-16. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Mar.-Apl.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.
4·29	4·28	4·27	4·28	4·17
+1	+1	+1	+1	+2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port.....28,000 bales.
Do. last year.....33,000 "
Exports to Great Britain.....19,000 "
Do. to Continent.....57,000 "
Mid-Uplands.....8 1-4 —1-16
Futures, month of April.....8·11 — 4
Do. do. July.....8·15 — 4

Rapeseed Brown, 38 3-4. Jan-Feb. business done. Tone firmer.

Linseed 52, April-May business done. Tone firmer.

Arrival—"St. Bede."

Goat skin sale closed to-day, Bombay firm and prices 1-2d. to 1d. higher. Total quantity sold 710,000.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand at last sale rates.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, the 29th January, 1902 :—

Cotton	11,483 bales.
Wheat	5,472 cwts
Linseed	1,416 "
Rapeseed	23,567 "
Gingellyseed	11,410 "
Poppyseed	136 "
Ground nuts	3,142 "
Castorseed	6,097 "
Rice	4,922 "
Myrabolams	4,278 "
Cottonseed	13,191 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JAN. 30.

EXCHANGE.—There is an easier feeling in the market this afternoon. The inquiry for Bank paper is still very limited while the supply of bills forthcoming at 1s. 4 3-32d. for cash is very small. The Bank rate in both the Presidency Banks is unaltered at 7 per cent. per annum. We quote

Bank T. T.....1s 4 1-16d.
Do. Demand.....1s 4 3-32d.
3 months' sight credits.....1s 4 9-32d.
Do. Francs.....170 3-4
30 days' sight Hongkong...134 1-2
Do. Shanghai.....133 1-2
Do. Japan.....148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 95-13 for Monday's settlement, advanced to 95-14, and closes at opening rates. The rate for 3rd March is six annas higher.

SHARES.—Mill shares are quiet, centrals have declined to 1500, and Swadishis to 565. Tapty Valley Railway shares have changed hands at 385.

FREIGHT.—There is no change of any importance to report in this market, which remains steady as regards sellers with very little business reported.

SEEDS.

LINSEED is firmer Rs. 9-1 has been paid for April-May.

RAPSEED firmer quotations 1 anna higher for forward delivery.

POPPYSEED firm with few sellers.

CASTORSEED steady at Rs. 29.

GROUNDNUTS.—Firm at Rs. 39.

GINGELLYSEED.—Firm. Prices about half rupee over yesterday's rates.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with a limited inquiry from the mills at previous quotations for ready Cotton. The Sutta market is about half rupee lower with a small inquiry for Bengals M. G.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery
Bengals, H.-G. (By. terms)	158	152	...	25 February
Bengals, M.-G. (By. terms)	168	162	...	"
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	107	164	...	"
Belati, M.-G.	183	177	...	"
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	172	...	"
Dhamangaum & Pulgaum	184	178	...	"
Julgaum (M. G.)	...	174	...	"
Akola do.				
Khamgaum do.	184	178	...	"
Karanja do.				
Oomra Good staple	192	186	...	"
Do.	206	...	...	"
Do.	207	...	203	March 25
H. G.	...	...	181	May 25
	...	...	191	"
	...	...	180	"

[redacted]TER'S TELEGRAMS.

[redacted]MERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownaggar 3 28-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....94 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes.....100 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers.....64 3-8
Bar Silver.....25 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSAID, JAN. 29.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana, left here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Oceanien left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 30th instant, at 6 a.m., and is expected here on Tuesday 4th prox. at 6 a. m.

IT is reported that Mr. Douglas, Agent of the East Indian Railway, goes home, and that Mr. Stone, Chief Engineer, officiates until the Government have received a report of the Railway Commission.

IT has been decided to start a subscription list for a memorial to the late Surgeon-General Robert Harvey. The exact form of the memorial will not be decided till the subscription list is complete. Meantime subscriptions are invited. They should be sent to The Editor, "Indian Medical Gazette," care of Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., Calcutta, by whom they will be duly acknowledged.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Chest and Stomach complaints. The source and centre of almost every ailment is impurity of the blood; dislodge this poison and disease departs. Holloway's Pills exercise the inestimable power of thoroughly cleansing each component part of the blood, and rendering this fluid fit to perform its important functions. They cope most successfully with chest diseases, stomach complaints, liver disorders, and many other maladies, which were once the besetting dangers of mankind at certain seasons. The directions for use enable everyone to regulate the operation of these Pills with the greatest nicety. Chronic invalids, nervous sufferers, and all whom other treatment has failed to relieve, are respectfully invited to try Holloway's celebrated medicine, which will strengthen and cure them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TAPP—January 29, at Bodagada, Ganjam District, the wife of H Tapp, Forest Department, of a son.

KEMP'S LIST.
CHIRETTONES.

THE Value of the Chiretta Plant has long been known, but the difficulty of preparing it in a convenient form prevented its universal use. Mr. D. S. KEMP as far back as 1870 exhibited and described the preparation of the above at the "British Pharmaceutical Conference" as "Saccharo-Chiretting"—but this being inconvenient to weigh and administer, we have now placed it on the Market in the above form.

As a GENERAL TONIC, its beneficial effects in all forms of disease, aggravated by, or arising from, debility, is invaluable.

IN FEVERS and AGUE, Patients taking from 10 to 15 grains 3 times a day are usually convalescent in three or four days.

As an APPETISER taken with a little wine before dinner it promotes Appetite and aids the Digestive powers.

Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 180.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 3-17m., 4-28s. Low water 9-31 a., 9-5s.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of a representative on the Legislative Council, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p.m.

Harmston's Circus, 9 p.m.

BOMBAY HUNT.—The Bombay Fox Hounds will meet at Shahar drill on the 2nd February.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s. s. Tientsin will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. on Monday the 3rd February 1902.

MISSING ORPHANS.—Mahomedali Razakali has reported to the Police that two orphans named Pir-Khan a boy, aged 8 and Dilsham, a girl, aged 10, who lived with him in the compound of his Highness, the Aga Khan's bungalow, in Love Lane, Mazagon, have been missing from home since the evening of the 23rd instant.

ALLEGED STABBING.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday night, one Abdul Aziz Manomed, an Arab, went to policeman No. 1015 C at Duncan Road, and showed him a fresh wound in the abdomen, stating that he had an altercation with some Arabs in the house of a woman in Duncan Road that afternoon, and had been stabbed by one of them with a penknife. The injured man has been detained in the J. J. Hospital. The matter is being investigated by the Police.

ACCIDENT IN A HOUSE.—On Wednesday afternoon, while a house belonging to one Rupsondas Amtabhoy and situated in Third Coombarwada Lane, was being repaired, the flooring of one of the rooms on the second floor gave way. There were at the time six persons working on the floor and they were all precipitated down on the first floor which was empty. Four out of the six persons were slightly injured. They were conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where their injuries were attended to and they were then allowed to go home.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Captain C. G. Carnegy and the officers, the band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p.m. :—

March	"With Sword and Lance." ...Starke
Overture	"The Barber of Seville." ...Rossini
Selection	"La Sonnambula" ...Bellini
Valse	"Wiener Extrablatter" ...Translateur
Reminiscences of	"Tosti" ...Tosti
Galop	"Postergalop" ...Faust

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, the case, in which one Dinshaw Merwanji Arla had charged Merwanji Framji Ghadially, a watchmaker with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold watch worth Rs. 500, was concluded by Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate. The facts have been already reported in these columns. Mr. S.B. Spencer, pleader, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dinshaw Merwanji Arla and said that the accused had satisfied his client by an explanation, and had made good the loss suffered by him. Mr. Spencer had no evidence to bring against the accused, and the accused was discharged.

THE BOMBAY-BURMA TRADING CORPORATION LIMITED.—A meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Mr. H. C. Wright presided. Mr. Dorabji Cursetji Shroff moved and Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Kakna seconded the adoption of the report that the declaration of a final dividend of Rs. 27 per share of original issue, and Rs. 67-8-0 per share of the third issue be sanctioned, Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote seconded by Mr. Roger M. Da Silva, proposed that Messrs. N. M. Wadia and N. J. Gamadia who retire from the Board by rotation be re-elected directors of the Corporation. Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote proposed and Mr. Merwanji Pestonji Kakina, seconded that Mr. C. E. Nixon and Mr. Fardunji Ardeshir Karsadji be elected auditors for the current year, and their remuneration be Rs. 500 each. All the resolutions were passed unanimously.

PICK-POCKERS.—Before Mr. J. V. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Luximon Raghu alias Moloo Rama, an old offender, was charged by Inspector De Burgh with stealing Rs. 4 from the pocket of one Surba Vaghji, a mill hand who resides at Chinchpoogly. One Rama Raghu was charged with the abetment of the offence. The evidence showed that on Wednesday evening the complainant was purchasing some fish in the Parel Market when both the accused with some other natives came and stood near him. Shortly after he felt his pocket being searched, and on looking round saw the first accused handing something over to the second accused. He immediately caught hold of the first accused and raised an alarm. The second accused was arrested shortly after. No. 1 denied the charge, but admitted four previous convictions. No 2 pleaded that he saw the money lying on the ground and gave it to the complainant. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced No. 1 who was an old offender, to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to one month's imprisonment.

DISPUTED CLAIM FOR DISCOUNTS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was engaged at the High Court yesterday, in hearing a suit brought by Mahomed Ahmed Jan against Messrs. Bertie Smith and Company, Limited. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Raikes instructed by Messrs. Captain and Valdya, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patell, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 1,072-13-6, being the balance of discounts due to him on goods purchased from the defendants between May 1899 and June 1901 for use in the Soda-water factory of the Royal Scots Regiment, at Poona, of which the plaintiff was lately the proprietor.

The defendants contended that the goods were not supplied to the plaintiff, but to another person. They had not agreed to pay the discounts claimed to the plaintiff, who had originally filed the suit in the Bombay Small Causes Court.

The hearing of the suit was proceeded with.

A FREE VETERINARY BOOK.

We learn that a most useful Veterinary Book is now attached to every bottle of Condy's Fluid. This Book contains instructions for curing most of the Ailments, Complaints and Accidents affecting Horses, Dogs, Sheep, Cattle, Poultry, etc.

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Caution.—Beware of local substitutes, all are inferior. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." The name and address of the sole makers, Condy & Mitchell, Ltd., of 65, Goswell Road, London, England, is at foot of label. Condy's Fluid can be obtained everywhere through Chemists and Stores.

WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT TO EXTORT CONFESSION.

IMPORTANT CRIMINAL RULING.

MR. T. D. FRY, Sessions Judge of Nasik, in October last, convicted Shamlal Jafram of wrongful confinement (two offences,) and voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal was preferred from the above decision to the High Court; and it was disposed of on Tuesday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton. Mr. P. R. Avasti appeared for the accused and the Government Pleader, Rao Bahadur W. J. Kirtikar, for the Crown.

The accused was in August last the naik of the police gate at the village of Chikhalvahol. There is a travellers' bungalow there, and of this bungalow and outhouse was the scene of a theft committed on the night of the 5th August. A basin was stolen from the bungalow itself, and six pots were stolen from the quarters of the bungalow. One Jamal at once gave information at the police gate. In the morning the Bhils were called out to track the foot prints of the thieves. Amongst the Bhils was one Tukya, and he, on being questioned, made a statement which implicated Nathu Sonar and Shankar Teli. The latter were either called or taken to the police gate. These three men were wrongfully confined by the accused for several days, and during that time the accused caused hurt to Nathu with a view to extorting a confession or compelling the restoration of stolen property. The accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

MR. JUSTICE CANDY'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving his judgment in the appeal, said: I have no doubt on a perusal of the record, that the Sessions Judge and assessors were justified in holding that, between the 6th and 14th August 1901, the accused, head constable at the Chikhalvahol police post, did wrongfully confine Nathu and Tukya, who were suspected of being concerned in a theft at the travellers' bungalow on the night of the 5th August 1901, and did beat Nathu for the purpose of extorting from him a confession. Whether the last beating was on the night of the 13th or 14th August is not quite clear; there is some confession as to the date on which Mr. Crofton recorded the statement of Nathu, who ran away from Chikhalvahol and presented himself before Mr. Crofton at Malegaum. But there is evidence that Nathu was beaten by, and by orders of, the accused at times other than the night of the 13th August; and there could have been but one object in that beating. Considering that the accused by his imprisonment and dismissal from the police force will be ruined, I think that a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment will meet the justice of the case. The wrongful confinement of Nathu and Tukya is equally proved. Section 160 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on which the learned pleader for accused relied, has no application to the case of Nathu and Tukya, who as suspects were detained for several days. They were not fettered, and they may not have been locked up; but it is clear that they were told to stay, and made to stay in a circumscribed limit, their meals being brought to them, or police or village servants being sent with them to their houses for their meals, and bringing them (the suspects) back. What did the accused, who was the head constable in charge of the police station, and who was investigating the case of the alleged theft, intend by his orders in regard to Nathu and Tukya, and what did Nathu and Tukya understand by those orders? Obviously that Nathu and Tukya were not free persons, but were practically in custody. I think that, for the wrongful confinement of Nathu and Tukya, the accused should be sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; and that this sentence should be concurrent with that under section 330.

MR. JUSTICE FULTON'S JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in giving his decision, said: I concur. The only point in regard to which I wish to make some remarks is the important question raised in the Session Judge's Judgment as to what constitutes "wrongful confinement." The Judge writes as follows—"I may say at once that I think there is reason to doubt whether these men were actually shut up in a room during all these days. It seems possible that they were allowed to go home for their meals on some occasions, and that on other occasions their meals were brought to them at the police gate; but as to actual physical confinement, I must reject the story that these men were kept locked up in a room. I believe that these men were on several consecutive days called to the police gate and were ordered to sit there while enquiries were in progress. Does this amount to wrongful confinement? The definition of wrongful confinement (section 340 read with section 339 Indian Penal Code) contemplates 'voluntary obstruction.' If then a man is called to the police station and told to sit outside, is he obstructed from running away? Common sense seems to point to an answer in the affirmative. It does not seem necessary that there should be physical obstruction to the departure of the person confined. It would seem sufficient that that person having been ordered to remain at a certain spot remains at that place because he fears the persons who ordered him to do so. The question is whether in the above circumstances the accused can be convicted of wrongful confinement. It is one on which I have felt considerable doubt not on account of anything contained in section 160 of the Criminal Procedure Code which appears to me to have no bearing on that subject, but owing to the use of the word obstruct in the definition of wrongful restraint. The literal meaning I apprehend of to obstruct is to place a material obstacle in the way. But the learned Government Pleader drew attention to illustration (b) of section 340 and in support of the conviction urged that if the action of the police were such as to create in the mind of the suspected person the belief that he would be immediately seized if he attempted to escape it could properly be said that he was obstructed in his movements. With this argument I am inclined to agree. The English law of false imprisonment seems to support it, and is explained in the following extract from the judgment of Chief Justice Arnold in Pocock vs. Moore, 1 Ry and M., 321—"I am of opinion that, if a person send for a constable, and gives another in charge for felony, and the constable tell the party charged that he must go with him, on which the other, in order to prevent the necessity of actual force being used, expresses his readiness to go, and does actually go, this is an imprisonment, and gives the party thus consenting to go an action of false imprisonment." Although the word obstruct, in its literal sense, means the placing of a material obstacle in the way, it cannot be disputed that, in common speech, it is often used in a metaphorical sense, as when we speak of obstruction of debate. The word is of common occurrence in legislative enactments, and is sometimes used in places where it can hardly be treated as equivalent to putting physical obstacles in the way e. g., section 124, Indian Penal Code, which deals with any person who "intentionally obstructs any sale of property by the lawful authority of any public servant as such." It is difficult to imagine how a sale can be obstructed except in a metaphorical sense. In such a case, a threat of violence to the officer conducting the sale would surely be treated as an obstruction to the sale of it appeared sufficiently grave to stop the proceedings. As it appears, then, that it is not necessary to attribute in all cases material meaning to the word obstruct, I can see no reason for rejecting the interpretation suggested by the learned Government Pleader. It is improbable that it was intended that the definition of wrongful confinement in India should differ in this important respect from the law of false imprisonment in England. However, while holding that proof of actual physical obstruction is not essential to support a charge of wrongful confinement, I think it must in each case be proved that there was at least such an impression produced in the mind of the prisoner as to lead him reasonably to believe that he was not free to depart, and that he would be forthwith restrained if he attempted to do so. The mere threat of some future harm in case of departure would not suffice if the prisoner knew that it was open to him to go away, and refrained from doing so lest he should suffer such harm. But if the circumstances were such as to justify and create the belief that he could not depart without being seized immediately, then I think it would be proper to hold that he was obstructed and confined. In the present case there seems no reason to doubt that such was the belief of the persons under detention and that such belief was reasonable in the circumstances of the case. They appear to have been beaten, and must have supposed that it was impossible for them to escape. I think, therefore, that the conviction under section 343, Indian Penal Code, must be upheld.

Their lordships confirmed the convictions, but altered the sentences to rigorous imprisonment for two years for voluntarily causing hurt, and one year for wrongful confinement, the sentences to be concurrent.

"TIMES OF INDIA" DIRECTORY.

THE "Times of India" Directory for 1902 is as complete a compendium of local information as one could wish to have. Several useful additions have been made—the most notable being the insertion of a street map of the Fort. This will be found very useful as a guide to the many numerous thoroughfares. Instead of the coloured portrait of Earl Roberts which was given as a kind of frontispiece to last year's volume, there are included in the directory this year artistically reproduced portraits of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote. All the old features remain, though, of course, they have been revised and brought up to date. No Bombay Office can well afford to be without a copy of this volume.

MORE CURIOUS EPITAPHS.

WHAT THE LIVING THINK OF THE DEAD.

(COMPILED BY T. J. T.)

THE following is a further selection of tombstone epitaphs compiled by a correspondent :—

From Hatfield churchyard, Herts :—

The world's a city full of crooked streets;
And death the "market-place" where all men meet;
If death were merchandise, then men could buy
The rich would always live, the poor must die.

From Wapley, Gloucestershire :—

A time of death there is,
you know full well:
But when, or how 'twill come,
no man can tell:
At midnight, morn, or noon:
remember then,
Death is most certain, though
uncertain when.

Sir John Strange: This eminent barrister has the following epitaph which is probably true, taken in either of its possible senses :

Here lies an honest lawyer,
that is strange.

In Sevenoaks churchyard, Kent :—

Grim Death took me without any warning,
I was well at night, and died in the morning.

In Bow Cemetery :—

Oh! the worm, the rich worm has a noble domain,
For where monarchs are voiceless, I revel and reign;
I delve at my ease and regale where I may;
None dispute the poor earthworm his will or his way;
The high and the bright for my feasting must fall;
Youth, beauty, and manhood, I prey on ye all!
The prince and the peasant, the monarch and slave,
All, all must bow down to the worm and the grave.

At Inverness :—

Ask thou, who lies within this place so narrow
I'm here to-day, thou may'st be here to-morrow;
Dust must return to dust, our mother;
The soul returns to God our Father.

From a tombstone in Jersey :—

"Reader, pass on!—don't waste your time,
O'er bad biography and bitter rhyme;
For what I am," this crumbling clay ensures.
And what I was is no affair of yours.

In Exeter Cathedral :—

Here lies the Body of Captain Tully,
Aged an hundred and nine years fully;
And three score years before, as Mayor,
The sword of this city he did bear;
Nine of his wives do with him lie,
So shall the tenth when she doth die.

ON AN EDITOR.

"Here "lies an Editor!
"Snooks" if you will;
In Mercy, Kind Providence,
Let him "lie still"!
He "lied" for his living: So
He lived while he "lied";
When he could not "lie longer"
He lied down and died."

On a Rich Man :—

We squander health
In seeking wealth
We hoard, and toil and save;
Then squander wealth
In seeking health
And only find a grave

We live and boast of what we own;
We die and only get a——stone.

In Seaham Churchyard near Sunderland, on "Joseph Blackett," shoemaker and poet :—

Stranger! behold interr'd together,
The "souls" of learning and of leather.
Poor Joe is gone, but left his awl,
You'll find his relics in a stall.
His works were neat, and often found
Well stitched, and with morocco bound
Tread lightly—where the bard is laid,
He cannot mend the shoe he made,
Yet he is happy in his hole,
With verse immortal as his "sole."
But still to business he held fast,
And stuck to Phœbus to the last.
Then who shall say so good a fellow
Was only leather and prunella?
For character, he did not lack it,
And if he did 'twere shame to Black-it.

On Thomas Kemp, who was hanged for sheep-stealing :—

Here lies the body of "Thomas Kemp,
Who lived by wool and died by hemp!
There nothing would suffice the glutton,
But with the fleece to steal the mutton;
Had he but worked and lived uprighter,
He'd ne'er been hung for a sheep-biter."

At Weston—on a Parish Clerk.

Here lies entombed within this vault, so dark,
A tailor, cloth-drawer, soldier and clerk.
Death snatched him hence, and also from him took,
His needle, thimble, sword and prager book.
He could not work, nor fight,—what then?
He left the world, and faintly cried, "Amen!"

In St. Peter's churchyard, Isle of Thanet;—

Against his will
Here his George Hill,
Who from a cliff,
Fell down quite stiff;
When it happened is not known,
Therefore not mentioned on this stone.

JOHN ADAMS.

On a man who was killed by a Pump :—

Here lies "John Adams," who received a thump,

Madame SCHUMANN—
"I have asked for an ERARD Piano."
MENDELSSOHN, writing from Germany—
"The difference between your instruments and those which are manufactured here is so great! It is like hearing a full Orchestra near a small Piano."
WAGNER to LISZT—
"Get an ERARD on the ninety-nine years' system or any other system."
LISZT—
"Those fine ERARD Pianos that Marlborough Street makes so well."
Sir JULIUS BENEDICT—
"It would be impossible to improve the touch, and never have I heard richness and mellowness so admirably combined as in the last WORK of ART of 18 Great Marlborough Street"
M. PADEREWSKI—
"I play only on an ERARD whenever obtainable."
Mdlle CHAMINADE—
"I have cherished your Pianos since I first began to play."

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PURE SOUND WOOL
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The "LALIMLI" Brand,
and see that you get it.
EVERY DESCRIPTION
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GOODS MANUFACTURED.

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FLANNELS	BLANKETS
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KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOBIS	GLOVES

ETC. ETC.

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WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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SAINT-JULIEN.
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SOUND and GENUINE LIGHT WINE.
SOLD BY ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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Furniture, Silks, Tapestries, Cretonnes, Art Muslins, Curtains, Carpets, Table Linens, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Towels, Blankets, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Glassware, Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, and Pottery, Leather Bags, Travelling Trunks, Rugs, Hinks, Lamps of all descriptions.
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ALL ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 31st January 1902.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-morrow (Saturday), at 4 p.m. sharp, to proceed to Colaba North Fort to continue the annual Gun Target practice.

Dress:—Drill order, without arms. Puttees to be worn.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from 28th instant and posted to No. 2 Sub-division No, 3 Company:—No. 341 Gr T E C Turner.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1902.

SOLITARY SUNS OF PETTY FIRMAMENTS.

LORD CURZON opened the Conference in connection with the Chiefs' College at Government House, Calcutta, in one of the telling speeches to which we have grown accustomed. There are something like a dozen, all included, of these colleges directly designed to provide a superior type of education for the sons of princely and aristocratic families of India. With four only the Conference is principally concerned, viz., those at Ajmere, Lahore, Rajkot and Indore. These institutions were founded "in order to fit the young chiefs and nobles of India physically, morally and intellectually for the responsibilities that lay before them, and render them manly, honorable and cultured members of Society, worthy of the high station that as ruling Chiefs, Thakors, Sirdars, Jagirdars, or other walks of life which await them." By these colleges, founded so far as practicable on the English public school system, to employ the Viceroy's words, Indian boys of the upper classes were taken away from the narrow and often demoralising existence of their homes and thrown together in the boarding-house, the class room and the playground and instead of being the solitary suns of petty firmaments, they become the co-ordinate atoms in a larger whole. From them have been sent into the world a number of distinguished pupils, some of whom are now ruling chiefs, while others have carried the fame of their college on to even wider fields. But they have not done enough. There are short-comings and blemishes in these institutions, which have been recognised and lamented by those most directly interested in them, and it is to devise ways and means of effecting their improvement that the Conference—a highly representative assembly—had been called together. Government is not satisfied that all which is possible, much less all that is desirable, has been done for the solitary suns of petty firmaments. There are enormous difficulties in reducing these atoms to a co-ordinate whole. In England, as Lord Curzon observed, instancing Eton, there is nothing to prevent the "parvenu" being sent to the same school as the scions of the nobility. All mix together on a footing of social equality. That, as his Excellency was not slow to admit, is impossible in India, and will be impossible—even if it were desirable, which he does not think it is—for many a long day to come. Here the class distinctions are much sharper and more stubborn than in the West. They are ingrained in the traditions of the people, and they are indurated by prescriptions of religion and race. Therefore, that easy intercourse between high and low, titled and untitled, rich and poor, which is the most striking external symtom of Public School life in England, is impossible in India with its more primitive state of society, and with feelings whose roots are intertwined in the depths of human nature. That levelling down of class distinctions without detriment to the sanctions of class respect, which is so marked a characteristic of English civilisation, Lord Curzon fully recognises, cannot be expected ready made in a country like this, and that it will not come in the near future. His Excellency declined to accept the plea that the education offered in these institutes is too costly or to admit that the class and quality of education was not satisfactory.

In this connection it is instructive to turn to the views expressed on the subject in Mr. Malabari's new magazine, by his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. That chief sets it down as his opinion that the curriculum of the Princes' Colleges is not high enough at all for the purpose in view, that the education is too much of a primary kind, and not sufficiently advanced to develop the mental powers of the students. The education of a prince, he holds, must be on the ordinary level of his day and his country; but, however deficient as judged by the standard of other countries, the system of education in India may be, the curriculum of these colleges is deficient even by its own standard, though the standard is very low—equal to that of the previous examination of an India University, but with greater attention than is paid in an ordinary school to the study of the English language. His Highness and Lord Curzon are one in the belief that one serious defect is the absence of such special subjects as would render the students more fitted to discharge their duties as rulers. It is necessary, emphatically, says the Gaekwar, if a proper education is to be given to show youths that the duties should develop their minds and characters to a high pitch. The more the colleges teach important subjects required for administration, the better they fulfil their function. Finally the Gaekwar expresses sentiments similar to those which led Mr. Rudyard Kipling to write of "flannelled fools at the wickets and muddied oafs at the goals." He is persuaded that physical education is at present cultivated to the detriment of intellectual education. It is the tendency not merely in this country but at home also for the cry "mens sana in corpore sano" has been perverted, and we find more sound bodies than sound minds. The Viceroy made no complaint on this score. He is anxious for strong men for his Cadet Corps. But his Excellency is also mindful that the colleges should recognise that they have been founded for a definite and special object. In some cases that has been forgotten, with the result that we find the Gaekwar declaring that the education of the youths entrusted to them is found to be defective and superficial. After they leave school they do not keep up their studies or take any intelligent interest in the administration of their studies. The "solitary suns" lose all sympathy for Indian institutions, customs and manners. His Highness demands for them sounder and deeper education, to develop their intellect and form their character, to enable them better to withstand the machinations of selfish people and give them stronger convictions and beliefs, to enable them to safeguard their own interests as well as those of their people. He urges Government to see that the defective system of education shall be entirely altered, so as to give larger opportunities and a more efficient training, in order to turn out a class of rulers fitted in every way to give the states they govern in the paths of progress, improvement and enlightenment.

How this shall be effected the Conference will be prepared with recommendations, and on this subject there may be much difference of opinion. But Lord Curzon's speech clearly indicates the lines on which he would have that body proceed. He is anxious not to democratise the colleges, and if any one is found to deprecate class distinction, the basis on which the Rajkumar colleges rest, His Excellency would reply that it is neither an ignoble nor a strange distinction, that it is familiar in all countries, that it is founded upon sentiments inherent in human nature, that it is congenial to the East, and that it is compatible with the finest fruits of enlightenment and civilisation. In this country, more than any other, is the generous education of the aristocracy necessary. In many states there are rulers absolutely ignorant of the language of the paramount power, and others who are almost entirely illiterate. Reconstruction, reform or expansion, Lord Curzon admitted, meant money, and he indicated the direction and extent to which Government is prepared to go in connection with these their desiderata. Government is prepared to come forward with solid support, the reputation and duty of Government being directly interested in the future of the college and anxious to secure their success. But his Excellency also intimated his desire that the chiefs themselves should join. He reminded them that the days are gone for ever when the ignorant and backward can sit in the seat of authority. If the chiefs asked him they could help, his reply was: "Where they have means let them support or endow the Colleges. Where they have not means, but have families, let them send the boys. Let them visit the Colleges, attend the functions, take part in the management, show an interest in the entire concern." This appeal will doubtless meet the response which was expected. But much remains to be done in the meantime. Whether to abolish some of the schools and amalgamate some of the colleges, to engage the services of more accomplished professors and numerous other points must be duly considered. The Gaekwar suggests the amalgamation of the colleges at Rajkot and at Indore with the Mayo College, and the money thus saved devoted to strengthening the staff of teachers and in carrying out such other reforms as may be desirable. But the subject is a large one, and no proposals can be formulated until such time as the Conference has gathered from those interested the fullest information, as to the defects of the existing system. That information gained, it will be comparatively easy to sketch out a scheme capable of producing the desired results.

RUMOURS OF PEACE OVERTURE.

How much importance is to be attached to the rumours of the past few days regarding peace overtures, it is difficult to say; but the fact that Holland has assumed the part of "go between" gives rise to the speculation whether the close of the war is not less remote than many people may imagine. Mr. Balfour told the House of Commons that no overtures had been received from any one authorised to speak on behalf of the Boers, but, according to a recent statement by Mr. Chamberlain, it is not easy to say whom the Government would regard as having the proper credentials to represent the enemy in the field. The Colonial Secretary the other day said it was improbable that Mr. Kruger or his entourage had such authority, and Messrs Schalk Burgher and Steyn could not communicate with the commandoes in the field, nor could the Boer Generals with each other. The two latter statements do not seem to be quite supported by recent occurrences in South Africa, but supposing the Colonial Secretary's picture of the situation of the enemy were true, might it not be advisable to accept the good offices of somebody who appears to know where authority among them lies? The Government of Holland seems to be able to indicate who can speak for the Boers, and is apparently anxious to establish communications which may lead to peace. It is to be hoped that Briton and Boer may be duly grateful for the willingness of Queen Wilhelmina's Ministers to act in this way. The Dutch Government has carefully avoided any specific peace proposals. In the present mood of British statesmen any such proposals coming through third parties would be strongly resented as would also the offer of mediation. But we are informed that Holland has made a "tentative suggestion" with a view of bringing the war to a close. We are left in painful perplexity as to the nature of the suggestion which would assist in producing such a welcome result, but from the summary of Mr. Balfour's statement in the House, wired by Reuter, it does not appear that the idea has been very warmly received by the Government. There is, however, a sentence in this morning's telegrams which indicates that some further developments towards a stoppage of the war may be shortly expected. The Boers are undoubtedly heartily sick of the fighting, and a recent statement, issued by the Paris Boer Committee on information from the field, told us that the Boer generals were ready to sue for peace if unconditional surrender were not insisted upon. They will be all the more anxious to surrender, if while the talk of negotiations is in the air, steady physical pressure is applied as Lord Milner urged the other day at Johannesburg.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

THE progress of British East Africa has been very slow. At the present time the condition of the country is not such as to inspire the greatest encouragement, and Dr. J. W. Gregory, who has recently published a history of the land, is somewhat justified on taking a rather melancholy view of the administration in force there. Dr. Gregory has this advantage: he has conducted his investigations, and obtained his information in the land itself. One can forgive him then if he allows himself at times to be carried away by feeling. He argues that the little progress which has been observed in British East Africa during the six years in which the Foreign Office have assumed its administration, is purely adventitious. The volume of trade has increased, he says, owing to the influx of railway officials and the import of railway plant. But the natural trade, he seems to show, has decreased rather than grown. Old trade routes have been abandoned, and markets have been closed. However, he will not not concede that the description of the Uganda Railway as the "English Panama," is at all correct. Indeed, he styles it a wild exaggeration, but still he thinks it is hopeless to expect it to pay interest on capital. The native Christians he has no love for, nor does he believe in them, holding that their petty hatreds gave rise to racial quarrels unsurpassed for cruelty in the days before the white man's advent. Unyoro still remains troublous and unprofitable. When Major Thruston was first put there, he described his position as that of a "captain of Bashi-Bazouks, a raider, and an ivory thief." During the first four years that the territory was under British rule, it lost three-fourths of its population in the guerilla warfare which could not be quelled, and in the famine and pestilence which succeeded it. Dr. Gregory has the hardihood to attribute the want of progress on the land, and the general disappointing condition of things to the inefficiency of Foreign Office officials. But though it is impossible to follow him there, in view of the list of names which he himself supplies, one can sympathise with his suggestion that a Civil Service should be formed exclusively for Uganda. British East Africa is undoubtedly worth all the trouble that has been spent on it and more, and the natives will eventually be brought to see that civilization does not imply ruthless pillaging and warfare, waged by those who undertake the civilising process. Unfortunately, the opening out of new countries must necessarily mean suffering for the inhabitants at first, but there is no reason why Dr Gregory should regard Uganda as a special case, or look upon British East Africa as the scene of especial wrongs to the natives; and it seems absurd to say that because officials have special difficulties to cope with, that they are specially inefficient. Uganda, with all its natural resources, must have a future that will eventually hide completely the bitter disappointments and the heavy loss of valuable European life which have accompanied its foundation as a civilised state. The failures which have occurred in spite of the noblest and self-sacrificing efforts of a devoted band of officials, must give rise to success, for native prejudices are bound to be overcome, and the richness of the land cannot be gainsaid.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy will unveil the Mutiny Memorial to the Telegraph Department at Delhi during his visit there in April.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Minto, Lieut.-Commander C. R. Headly, will sail to-day for Calicut.

THE P. & O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the outward Mails of the 24th instant, left Suez at 3 a.m. yesterday.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, arrived at Aden on Thursday, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m.

THE Viceroy entertained the officers of the Austrian and German warships Aspern and Thetis at luncheon on Tuesday.

THE Grand Dukes Cyrille and Boris Vladimirovitch, cousins of the Czar of Russia, who are at present in Cairo, will visit India shortly.

THE meeting of the Corporation held yesterday afternoon adjourned after having passed a vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Dr. Ismail Janmahomed.

THE Rev. Dr. Valentine, Principal of the Agra Medical Missionary Training Institute, leaves India next month for good, after more than forty years' residence in the country.

MR. C. E. BUCKLAND, who has been placed on special duty since he ceased to officiate as Chief Secretary to the Bengal Government, proceeds on eight months' leave on February 27.

IN the month of March, Mahomedan, Hindu, and Christian festivals come together, with the result that the subordinate courts will be closed from March 21st to 31st, with the exception of the 27th, that day before Good Friday.

THE reconstitution of ten Madras Infantry Regiments has for some time been under the consideration of Government, and we understand that orders to proceed with the reconstitution of four of the regiments will probably be soon issued.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor has been pleased to nominate the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, C.I.E., M.A., Barrister-at-law, to be an Additional Member of his Excellency's Council for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, M. R. A. C., I. C. S., of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils' Acts, 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr. [illegible] C.I.E., F.C.C., M. Inst. C.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 28th was 1,118, giving a death-rate of 74·91 per annum per thousand as against 82·57 the corresponding period of last year, and 107·06 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 156 died from fevers; 347, plague; 5, small-pox; 1, measles; 7, cholera; 2, leprosy; 117, phthisis; 59, diseases of the nervous system; 150, affections of the respiratory organs; 43, diarrhœa; 28, dysentery; 45, still-born; 104, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 35; Brahmin, 44; Lingaet, 7; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 582; Hindu low caste, 133; Musalman, 230; Parsee, 30; Jew, 7; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 1; European, 3. The total number of births was 287 as against 259 the corresponding period of last year, and 222 the average over the past five years.

COLONEL GEORGE A. COOPER of Barrington Park, Burford, Oxford, the legatee in this country of the late millionaire banker known as Chicago Smith, has intimated his intention to make a gift to the town of Elgin, his birthplace, of Grant Lodge and grounds. The house and its surroundings which extend to over forty acres are beautifully situated to the west of the historic Cathedral of Elgin, and for many years Grant Lodge was the residence of Louisa, Dowager Countess of Seafield. The gift in money value exceeds £13,000.

THE Duchess of Devonshire's theatricals have a just reputation for being well done. During the holidays the short play called "A Commission," by Mr. Weedon Grossmith, is being performed. Mr. Mildmay's services have been laid under contribution, for Mr. Mildmay made quite a reputation for himself among amateurs last year by his playing in "The Pantomime Rehearsal." There are many correct young men in the House of Commons who can play prettily in theatricals and behave beyond reproach in a house party, but none is more correct or more valuable to a hostess than Mr. Mildmay. His father is in the famous firm of Barings, and is therefore rich. The last "commission" with which young Mr. Mildmay had to do was in South Africa, where he bore a commission in the West Kent Yeomanry.

THE TURF.

MANNERS AND MORALS.

CROMWELL TO "OLD Q."

Mr. Theodore Andrea Cook's "A History of the English Turf," the first volume of which has just been issued by Messrs. Virtue and Co., promises to be a unique work of its class. At any rate, the first volume possesses the great merit of describing, with picturesqueness and a knowledge wide and minute, the national sport for its own sake, but also as a chapter in the history of national temperament and manners, and of custom that changes with time.

It is fortunate for the Turf, says the "Daily News" that its new historian is a man of many accomplishments, literary and otherwise. Also, the form in which the book is issued deserves particular mention. The volume is a large quarto, printed in fine large type, on paper of the best quality, and embellished with twelve photogravures and with over a hundred and thirty other illustrations. "The Flying Dutchman at Full Gallop," one of the photogravures, is reproduced from Herring's painting, which is in Lord Rosebery's possession at The Durdans. Another of the photogravures is taken from Sir Walter Gilbey's "The Darley Arabian" (1702). Eighth among the photogravures is the portrait of Tregonwell Frampton, from the print in the British Museum. Frampton is one of the most famous personages in the history of the Turf. He was keeper of the running horses at Newmarket for William III, Queen Anne, George I., and George II. This picture shows him as he was in his eighty-seventh year.

Part, at least, of Mr. Cook's dedication is worth quoting. The volume is dedicated to "His Grace the first Duke of Westminster, owner of the finest stud of thoroughbreds ever seen in England," and who "has now . . . joined the great company of his predecessors, those noble patrons of the English turf now settling on the Elysian fields the problem we must still debate, whether Eclipse or Ormonde was the faster horse." Once he was at it, Mr. Cook might have cheered his Elysians with ghostly races at ghostly Newmarkets and ghostly Epsom Downs, with the shades of horse lovers from Cromwell onwards looking on—with the Cavalier ghosts and others betting.

We have mentioned Cromwell. The Protector was a horse-lover. In that single point at least there was a trait in common between him and the jovial, good-natured Royal rake and debauchee the Second Charles. As regards the Turf in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, Mr. Cook is rather more than inclined to reject the notion that the racing men of that age were less humane than the moderns in their treatment of horses.

As regards the gambling spirit, there may not be, much difference between then and now. The Stock Exchange and the Racecourse are, says Mr. Cook, the chief outlets for gambling in the present day He prefers the second. It would be better to have no preference at all; but rather to strive for the extirpation of one of the deadliest social diseases of our time. As already said, Mr. Cook's book is, indirectly, a study of social manners; so that, when he comes to deal with horse-racing in the later years of the nineteenth century and beginning of the twentieth, we shall expect something interesting from him on the subject of gambling.

It may be said that the modern race-horse, as we know him, is the product of the betting impulse. He is, to a very great extent. The more general and impassioned that impulse became, the greater were the pains bestowed upon the selection of horses most fitted to survive his increasingly severe ordeal. But granting that the race-horse is a thing of beauty, does his evolution justify the "environment" of gambling? There are severe critics who deny that the two-year-old "racing machine" is a thing of beauty. What was the origin of the two-year-old racing machine—the origin of the English thoroughbred? The answer is given in the fact—upon which Mr Cook writes many an interesting, instructive page—that the Arabian horse had been naturalised in England centuries before the expansion of English racing in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Puritans of the first half of the seventeenth century attempted to put down horse-racing, just as they attempted to put down other sports, especially those of which gambling was the invariable degrading concomitant. But their efforts were vain. The love of horse-racing was too deeply ingrained in the national character. You are not too fancy that because he kept the finest stud in England Cromwell was a hypocrite. Cromwell's way of patronising the turf would have been a solid benefit to England. He was anxious to improve the breed of English horses. Rascally bookmakers, the whole vile brood of touts and swindlers would have received short shrift at the hands of seventeenth-century turf lovers like "Old Noll." Mr. Cook records the fact, to the Protector's credit, that Cromwell "did not let the Arab strain die out"—as there was danger of its doing.

When Charles the Rake came to the Throne he found a splendid legacy in Cromwell's stud. The description of racing in Charles the Second's time, of the aristocratic society that patronised it, and of Royal and aristocratic manners at Newmarket is admirable. Perhaps it is, on the whole, the best piece of writing in the volume. An indication of the prominence which Newmarket held in the life of the time is seen in the extraordinary with which State papers were [illegible] locality. It would be an insult [illegible] Piccadilly-circus at their [illegible] their language and [illegible] Caroline Newmarket.

Pepys tells [illegible] drunk at [illegible] much [illegible] being upset [illegible] esty and the Dukes into the [illegible] wing to the torchlight having been provided for." Evelyn—who was not [illegible]t—describes a Royal night at Newmarket in 1671. He found "the jolly blades racing, [illegible]ting, and revelling, more resembling a [illegible]d abandoned rout than a Christian Court. The Duke of Buckingham was now in mighty favour, and had with him that impudent woman the Countess of Sorewsbury, with his band of fiddlers."

Queen Anne loved horse-racing as much as her successor, the first George, hated it. George hated every form of sport. Queen Anne's reign was the age of clubs. Yet it produced no racing club. "Racing was kept alive by those who really cared for it, by the breeders of the North, the sportsmen of the South, and even by the politicians of the Midlands." Mr. Cook brings forward Lord Wharton as a foremost example of the racing politician in Queen Anne's time. He was as good at wire-pulling as at riding. He was the leading Whig in Bucks. "Whenever a Tory entered a horse for a good stake in any part of England where a vote was needed for the Whigs, Wharton's Careless made a sudden appearance and carried off the cup; and it may possibly be thought not too fanciful if I suggest a trace of the same idea in the name of Lord Godolphin's Flying Whig."

Newmarket was less Royal and aristocratic in the time of Anne and the first George than in Charles the Second's reign. But only less. Readers of Mr. Spectator will not need to be told that the Newmarket wig was a very different article from the huge dress-wig worn in the fashionable metropolis. The "black riding wig" was small and in every way handier for a trip to Newmarket. It was cheap, whereas the big dress-wig—made of women's hair!—cost three pounds an ounce. In his concluding chapter, Mr. Cook gives us a detailed account of the racing ladies, who are first heard of early in the eighteenth century. A few years after Queen Anne's death, Mrs. Carr, of Yorkshire, figures as a lady of the Turf.

Mr. Cook, in this first volume, brings his story down to the middle of the eighteenth century—to "Old Q." and Sir Richard Grosvenor, the first Earl Grosvenor. "Old Q.'s" chief performances on the turf belong to the latter part of the eighteenth century, and are reserved for Mr. Cook's next volume. In 1757, at Newmarket, "Old Q." rode his own horse against the Duke of Hamilton, and won. From Sir Richard first Earl Grosvenor's, time dates the prominence of his family name in the history of the English Turf. Horace Walpole says of him that when he should have been "kissing hands" on the accession of his elevation, he "was gone to Newmarket to see the trial of a race-horse." That was in March, 1761.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

HOLLAND AND THE BOERS.

SUGGESTION TO END THE WAR.

[illegible] ZEALANDERS FOR THE CAPE.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 29.

Reuter is informed that Holland has submitted no peace proposals, but made only a tentative suggestion with a view to facilitating the termination of the war. Any practical advance in this direction is regarded as doubtful until the Boers themselves intimate a desire for peace.

Five hundred New Zealanders sailed for South Africa to-day, and more sail on the 8th February.

Active preparations are being made for the despatch of a further thousand.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

De Wet's commando is at present north-east of the Orange Colony and is allowed no rest, the object being to prevent him concentrating.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

At Standerton, died of dysentery, Lieutenant Cunningham, 1st Essex Regiment, and from enteric, No. 4639 Trooper Underdown, 19th Hussars. At Charlestown, died of enteric, No. 5311 Trooper Springing, 5th Dragoons. At Kaffirstad, wounded severely, Lieut. the Hon. W. Egerton, 1st Royal Dragoons.

January 26th—At Molteo, wounded, Lieut. Sir F. Waller, 2nd Royal Fusiliers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ADDRESS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

The Commons have adopted the address in reply to the King's speech.

A NEW COLONIAL GOVERNOR.

Admiral Rawson has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

[Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Holdeworth Rawson, K. C. B., was born at Walton-on-Hill, Lancashire, on November 5th, 1843, and is the second son of the late Christopher Rawson. He was educated at Marlborough, and became a naval cadet in 1857. He reached the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1892 and was appointed Vice-Admiral in 1898. In the China War of 1858-61 (in which he was wounded) he gained the medal with three clasps, and was mentioned several times in despatches. For three months he commanded 1,300 Chinese troops in the defence of Ningpo against the rebels, and in 1861 he was thanked on the quarter deck for jumping overboard at night and saving the life of a marine, in the Shanghai river. In the year 1870-71 he was Lieutenant on board the Royal Yacht; and in 1878 he was thanked by the Lords of the Admiralty for his report on the capabilities for defence of the Suez Canal. In the same year he hoisted the British flag at Nicosia, Cyprus, and during one month he was military commander at that place. He holds many medals and decorations. He was Principal Transport Officer in Egypt in 1882, and holds a medal, star, and the third class Osmanieh, C. B. for that service. He also holds the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving life in 1870, and the second class civic cross of Belgium. In 1890-92 he was A. D. C. to her late Majesty. In 1895 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and West Coast of Africa Stations, and in the same year he lead the expedition against Mubarack and was at the capture of Movels. He also commanded at the bombardment of the Sultan of Zanzibar's Palace, and for that was awarded the first class Brilliant Star of Zanzibar. For his services in connection with the Benin exhibition in 1897, he was made K. C. B. Since 1898, he has been in command of the Channel Squadron.]

TROOPS FROM THE WAR.

THE DUBLINS LEAVE DURBAN.

The Second Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers have left Durban for Aden.

AFFAIRS AT PEKING.

LONDON, JAN. 30.

[illegible]legram from Peking says that the [illegible]mense relief at her triumph [illegible]tire diplomatic bod[illegible]ler of China.

[illegible]'S SUCCESS.

The "Times" in a telegram from Colomb[illegible] that the Bishop of Colombo has been appointe[illegible] succeed Bishop Welldon at Calcutta.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF BURMA.

AN EXTENSION OF TERM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

The Iceroy, after consultation with the Secretary of State has offered to Sir Frederic Fryer, Lieutenant Governor of Burma, an extension of his term of office for the 1st May next till the early part of next year.

Sir Frederic Fryer has accepted this extension.

THE ICEROY'S VISIT TO DARJILING.

It has been settled that the Viceroy and Lady Curzon leave for Darjiling on the 15th February.

Ly Curzon remains at Darjiling, while the Viceroy its Molda Pandoah and Murshidabad, arriving at Calcutta on March 1st, where Lady Curzon arri on the 2nd.

THE TRANSPORT PLASSEY.

TTransport Plassey arrives in Bombay about the th March, leaving again for England with [illegible] about the 25th.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

2nd Lieutenants Henderson and Macleod, 2nd Windis Regiment, are posted to the Staff Corps, Bor.

Freight ship Malacca left Hongkong on the 25anuary, and is due to arrive at Bombay on the 11th February. She has on board No. 82 Comy, Royal Garrison Artillery (late No. 25, Comy, Eastern Division, R. G. A.), for passage to[illegible] in R.I.M.S. Clive, sailing on the 13th [illegible]bary, strength as under:—3 Officers, 161 Non-[illegible]missioned officers and men, 3 women, and 10 [illegible]ren. She will leave about the 15th February, [illegible] details for England.

[illegible] services of Captain W. S. Eardley Howard, [illegible]C., 29th Punjab Infantry, are replaced at the [illegible]sal of the Government of India.

SANTOS DUMONT'S SUCCESS.

FLIGHT ROUND MONACO BAY.

A WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 30.

The correspondent of the "Pioneer" cabling from London yesterday, says:—M. Santos Dumont ha made a trial voyage round Monaco Bay.

He has improved the rudder of his balloon, and the vessel performed wonderfully, going in all directions with equal facility.

M. Santos Dumont intends to undertake a flight to Corsica presently.

PUBLIC WORKS POSTINGS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 30.

It has been notified that the Government of India have no further need of the services of Mr. W. R. Foy, Executive Engineer, Burma.

Mr. A. S. Trevor, Executive Engineer, retires with effect from April last.

Mr. T. C. Fisher, on his return from leave, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, N. W. Railway, Mr. Stanley officiating in charge of State Railway Stores Accounts, and Mr. J. M. Hartley being posted to the Military Works Accounts.

THE ARGYLL AND SOUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS.

The Argyll and Southerland Highlanders arrived at Calcutta this afternoon, and were played into the Fort by the combined bands of the Royal Irish, 20th Bombay Infantry and the 8th Rajputs.

AFFAIRS AT KOWEIT.

LAHORE, JAN. 30.

Everything was quiet at Koweit when the last news four thence reached the Gulf. The ports steamers are not calling there regularly. Trenches have been dug, earthworks thrown up in readiness for the trouble, and the men from the British warships are taking part in the work.

Colonel Kemball left Bushire on the 16th instant to visit Bunder Abbas and the Arabian Coast, accompanied by Captain Boxer of the 2-39th Garhwal Rifles, who has just been appointed Vice Consul at Bunder Abbas.

A correspondent of the London "Morning Post" who has been both in South Africa and China operations has lately gone to the Gulf, but so far this has not proved ominous.

Nothing is known there of the rumoured approaching visit of a strong Russian squadron recently recalled from China.

FIELD OPERATIONS AT PIMPRI.

POONA, JAN. 30.

The Field Batteries which went to Pimpri for field firing, returned to Kirkee on Tuesday. The result of the shooting has been declared as follows:—Marks being allotted for efficiency, fire discipline and marksmanship. The 18th Field Artillery, won the first prize and the 29th Field Artillery the second prize. The 75th, 45th, and 40th Field Artilleries also competed.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Sir Arthur Palmer, Commander-in-Chief in India, will arrive in Poona on Tuesday morning at 7-30, the arrival will be public.

At 9 a.m. his Excellency will inspect the gymnasium, transport lines and bakery, and in the evening a reception will be held at Magdala House.

On the 5th proximo a Ceremonial Parade will be held; afterwards his Excellency will inspect the Remounts and the 1st Bombay Lancers on their parade ground.

His Excellency will proceed to inspect the Mounted Infantry lines and Veterinary School on the 6th and leave for Ahmednagar at 3-20 a.m.

At Nagar his Excellency will inspect the Remount Depot and the Boer prisoners' camp, and will leave Poona in the afternoon, arriving the same evening at six o'clock.

On the 7th his Excellency will visit the Arsenal and Royal Artillery Lines at Kirkee, as well as the Royal Artillery Remount, and leave Poona for Bombay by 11 p.m. the same day.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE OPENING PERFORMANCE.

People who have not seen Harmston's Circus can have no possible means of judging of its merits. Circuses, as a rule, appeal most strongly to those whose tastes lie most in the direction of boisterous farce and semi-vulgar merriment. But there is none of the latter about Harmston's Circus. There is material in Harmston-Love's entertainment to satisfy everybody. Those who went down to the Maidan last night had a couple of hours of unsullied enjoyment Harmston's Circus undoubtedly grows better every year. One of the most surprising features of the show is the rapidity with which it is organised after [illegible]rival. The Circus, which came into this city [illegible]ial train, arrived here at midnight on [illegible]. By five o'clock yesterday afternoon [illegible] in perfect order, and if necessary [illegible]uld have been commenced [illegible]ho were present last even[illegible]f the programme and the [illegible]vent to make up the enter[illegible]ate in some measure the [illegible]ent. The task of describing [illegible] rather bewildering. One hardly [illegible]s where to begin. One must, however, commence by saying that it could not have been more varied, and some would have wished it to be more lengthy. The programme commenced with a procession of horses, the riders being picturesquely costumed as toreadors. The next item was an exhibition of animal training, such as one does not often have the opportunity of witnessing. Two Burmese elephants "Babe and Tipsy" who have been seen in Bombay before, disported themselves in the ring in a way which was to say the least surprising, and which reflected the utmost credit on their trainer, Mr. Gus Burns. Mr. Willie Harmston-Love came next with an exhibition of somersault riding, such as much older and much more experienced artistes might well envy. The Alton Brothers also gave a very clever turn, their metier being acrobatics. The Sisters Frezagonda, who gave a remarkable exhibition of dancing, are not only clever and graceful danceuses, but also splendid gymnasts. They are quite new to Bombay, and perhaps on that account their turn was more attractive. At any rate we can well understand their success at the London Hippodrome after witnessing their performance last night. It is not often one gets a chance of seeing such a juggler as Carlo Venturini. After borrowing a couple of rings and tying them hopelessly in a handkerchief, he succeeded after numerous mystic gyrations in returning them to their owners out of the hidden recesses of a black beer bottle. His next feat was to bring out of a handful of waste-paper, a cart load of ribbons and two enormous ensigns which he waved triumphantly behind him as he left the arena. It would be impossible to describe in an adequate way the whole of the programme. Everything, without exception, was excellent. The "Star" turn of the evening was that given by Mdlle. Adalina Antonio, and one is bound to confess that she is well worthy of the prominent position that is accorded to her. Her performance was without doubt the most refined act of the programme. She is a most graceful exponent of the art of the high trapeze. Her final act, if astounding, is replete with grace. On the rest of the programme it would be useless to dilate. Suffice it to say that visitors to the Circus did not leave the maidan until midnight. There will be a matinee on Saturday. The youthful generation are admitted to the Circus at half the price which is charged to adults.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

It was in response to a cordial and urgent invitation from Lord Curzon that India was honoured by a visit from the famous explorer Dr. Sven Hedin. From Ladakh to Calcutta is a far cry, and nothing would have tempted Dr. Hedin to add the many intervening miles to his already extensive travels except the pleasure of meeting again a brother savant for whom he has the highest admiration. We, in this country, are apt to think of the Viceroy as a skilled politician and successful administrator, losing sight of the fact that he is also a man of science. In Dr. Hedin's expert opinion Lord Curzon is unique in his knowledge of Persia, and a specialist on Asiatic questions generally.

Our distinguished guest could get only a bird's eye view of India, time permitting no more than fleeting glimpses of Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Lucknow, and Benares en route to the capital. It has been sufficient to make him keenly interested in its historic monuments and diverse peoples, and to desire a closer acquaintance at some future date. The comparative civilisation of this part of the east with railways, telegraphs, telephones and other indications of western influence and progress must have been refreshing after the trackless desert and howling wilderness. At any rate, Dr. Hedin has thoroughly enjoyed his rapid tour, and heartily approves of the conditions of Indian life as they presented themselves to his hurried and necessarily limited view. He admits that things might not have been quite so pleasant had he come in May instead of in January. He was much impressed by the beneficial effects of British rule he was able to observe; for so vast and densely populated a country to be governed by so very few of the dominant race seemed to him a triumph of administration.

Of his own achievements he was somewhat reluctant to speak; great men are occasionally modest. Undismayed by previous terrible sufferings of his own, or the painful experiences of others, he determined to go where no white man had ever yet set foot, where it was seemingly death to try and penetrate. That he succeeded is due as much to a sympathetic temperament, a magnetic personality, and a saving sense of humour, as to dauntless courage, indomitable resolution, and strong physique. He being a smoker may also have something to do with his knack of making friends with the semi-barbarians he encountered; he enjoys a cigar, will try to save cigarettes when all else has to be abandoned, and evidently does not neglect the pipe of peace. Doubtless he has partaken of the soothing weed in many queer forms to win the good graces of many queer people. He must have shown himself singularly friendly to have come safely through such numerous perils and to have been allowed to bring away rich spoil as well. The caravan awaiting his return to Ladakh is full of varied scientific treasures. Dr. Hedin extols the fidelity and devotion of his servants and followers; that he was able to secure faithful and attached service, speaks volumes for his tactful and considerate treatment of all with whom he is brought in contact. The good-humoured Cossack attendant who accompanies him is on the pleasantest terms with his temporary master. Dr. Hedin gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to this man and his three companions appointed as a guard by the Czar, and who appear to have nobly fulfilled the onerous duty entrusted to them.

Our renowned visitor is not in the least like the popular idea of a great explorer or an erudite professor, both of which he happens to be. There are scientists so deeply engrossed with their profound labours as to have no time for such trivial matters as conduce to personal neatness. Dr. Hedin is not one of this unbrushed brigade. Trim and smart, he might have been an ordinary tourist straight from Bombay instead of an extraordinary traveller from the wilds of Central Asia. Of medium height and sturdy frame, apparently in the best of health and spirits; a ruddy complexion not so tanned as to hide its original fairness; hair and moustache of a light brown; eyes of a deeper tone of the same color, soft with the wistfulness of short sight protected by tinted pince-nez, not professorial spectacles; a clear resonant voice; alert energetic movements; well shaped nervous hands; these are the outward characteristics of our latest celebrity. In manner he is simple, natural and particularly genial with an almost boyish cheeriness and animation especially charming in a jaded and pessimistic society. Happy himself he creates an exhilarating atmosphere.

The intrepid traveller who has made himself so famous is the son of a Stockholm architect, and was born just thirty-six years ago. At the age of twenty he left his native land to take up a situation in connection with the great petroleum works at Baku belonging to his countryman Emmanuel Noble, from whom Dr. Hedin has since received much aid in the pursuit of his geographical researches. King Oscar has also given every possible assistance to his distinguished subject. Later, Dr. Hedin's knowledge of Persian enabled him to accompany the embassy from the court of Sweden to the Shah. Spare time was utilised by the acquisition of languages for which Dr. Sven Hedin has exceptional facility, he is conversant with nearly all current in Europe, besides a variety of eastern dialects. His English is excellent, the chief difficulty,—pronunciation,—has been almost completely overcome, the sounding of a "j" like a "y" being one of the very few traces of a foreign accent, while his command of colloquial expression both as a speaker and scribe would be admirable if English were the only language to which he had paid attention; as an example of varied linguistic learning it is simply astonishing. Russian he mastered in order to reach the contents of books on Central Asia, that region having been more fully dealt with by Russian writers than by authors of any other nation.

During the years spent near the Caspian he investigated the neighbouring districts till further and further exploration became irresistible. In December 1897 he paid a brief visit of four days to London, to receive the gold medal awarded him by the Royal Geographical Society for the benefits conferred on science by his labours; it was on this occasion that he first met Lord Curzon. The results of his previous journeys are embodied in his most interesting book "Through Asia," published by Messrs. Methuen & Co. It is not yet decided who will bring out the forthcoming volumes descriptive of the eventful expedition just concluded, very likely it will be the same well known firm, with whose dealings with him Dr. Hedin is entirely satisfied. There can be no question of a literary "ghost" in his case, for not a single secretary is employed, he undertakes the whole of the actual writing as well as the numerous illustrations from his own sketches and photographs, entirely himself. A heavy task lies before him, for he intends publishing one popular book and three scientific tomes. It must be remembered that this journey is not merely remarkable as a feat of human endurance, the ensuing results are of the greatest scientific importance learned men in all civilised countries are looking out for what Dr. Hedin will have to say on numerous subjects. Arrangements are made for the simultaneous publication of his works in as many as eight different languages. Long buried antiquities will be mentioned, though Dr. Hedin does not consider archæology one of his special studies, and the dozen or so other ologies with which he confesses himself more familiar, will assume a new aspect in the light of his recent discoveries. It is exceedingly fortunate that a man possessing the physical attributes necessary for so hazardous an undertaking should also have been endowed with such highly trained mental faculties as to make his enterprise of lasting benefit to the world in general.

Needless to say that Dr. Sven Hedin is a bachelor. With a passion for geographical exploration that has grown with his growth, perhaps it would be as well for him to remain one for the present, at all events. The father, mother, brothers and sisters who have been happily spared to him may give a grudging consent to the indulgence of his dangerously erratic habits, a wife would never allow him to disappear for years into the mysterious void. At the very least she would insist on some more certain and definite address than the Gobi Desert.

At the conclusion of his visit at the Government House, the Viceroy's eminent guest hastens back to Ladakh, and thence across Kashgar and part of Russia he makes the best speed possible to Stockholm. What a welcome awaits him.

L. DE G.

BOMBAY HUNT.

We assembled a field of thirty-six sportsmen and three ladies at Wankola yesterday. The morning was cloudy and showed no signs of the former night's dews, so we did not start off in a very hopeful frame of mind. We drew the hedges to the left of Wankola village, and the hounds were not long in getting on to the line of a jack, but the wily one must have quitted his quarters some time before we got there, as the scent was almost cold. We circled about for a short time, but hounds could make nothing of the line. Hunting in a desultory way, we came round to the melon ground at Sahar, and here scent gave out completely, so hounds were collected, and we made our way to where the second horses stand. I was sorry to see one hound was ridden over and as at the time we were going over an open stretch of ground, it was gross carelessness on the rider's part, there being plenty of space for both horse and hound. Drawing the coverts near to Sahar pipe, we quickly got on to the line of a second jack, but scent was poor and decidedly catchy, and the varmint would not run straight. He led us over the paddy fields, then swinging left handed, circled round to Bomanwadi village, skirted the tank and over the top of the hill down into Chuckla. We took a delightful line through Chuckla, getting plenty of good cactus fencing. We emerged on to the road by Matole cross, but only to find the wily one had doubled back, and again we had a gallop through Chuckla woods, down the slopes of the hill and on to the paddy fields, heading straight for the railway. After crossing a couple of fields, suddenly there was a whoo-whoop, and we saw the whole pack worry, worrying the remains of our jack, whom they caught just sneaking into a cactus fence. As the jack had proved such a poor spirited varmint, no time was wasted over the obsequies, and his brush was not brought worth presenting, so the Master hurried back to Sahar and tried his luck for the third time that morning. It looked as if there is some truth in the old adage: "If at first you can't succeed, try, try, try again!" for our third venture proved a great success. This time we drew the woods on the right of the pipe line, in front of Sahar Church. In the wood we found a jack, whom the hounds drove out into the open. Taking to the paddy fields Master Jack gave us a merry chase across the bunds, up to the big nullah, across it, and through a mango tope. The pace was good and we thoroughly enjoyed the gallop. It was such a relief too, to find we had at last come upon a varmint who meant business. As we came through the tope our quarry was viewed going over some melon-ground across the open. The hounds also caught sight of him and hustled along, trying to run him to view, but Master Jack found things too warm for his liking, and putting on the pace, disappeared over a small stone wall into the Backwater, crossed it and made for the top of the hill immediately in front. Crossing the hill we came on to the Cooela-Vehar road, and there on to paddy fields once more. Going much the same line as on Sunday last, we galloped along the valley to the foot of a very wooded hill, went over the brow of it, and down the other side into the valley below, and kept straight on till another hill was reached. Over that and once more into the valley, until a third hill was reached and crossed. We were now in sight of the Tansa pipe, but Master Jack swung left-handed and made for Powai. The majority of the field did not face Powai hill, and watched the hounds working from the valley. They drove the jack over the hill and were in sight for a time, but the wily one doubled back again to the other side, and hounds disappeared from view. As it was late we turned back and made for the camp, feeling we had greatly enjoyed our morning, though it was somewhat severe on our poor steeds to finish off with such a run after having already had two short ones.

JORROCKS.

THE PERSIAN GULF.

FIGHT IN TANGISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, JAN. 30.

Little of any interest is going on in the Gulf just now. Things have quieted down at Shief and Bin Rashid has withdrawn from Zubeir, at which place he had arrived with a large following. The entrenchments dug by the Bluejackets will be handy should any real trouble ever arise in the vicinity of the town.

The Resident left on the 16th on his annual tour to Lingah Bunder Abbas and the Arab coast. He took with him Captain Boxer, the newly appointed Consul at Bunder Abbas and is expected back in about ten days.

The weather has been very broken and showery, and although the outlook is better, a good deal more rain is required before a large harvest can be reckoned on.

One of Messrs. Bucknall's boats (the Basuto) running between England and the Gulf direct has, it is feared, foundered with all hands, as she left Manchester about the 10th December and has never been heard of since. She carried an Indian deck crew.

The Persepolis is still at Mahommerah, but on her return it is expected she will take the Governor down the Gulf to collect revenue outstandings.

Fighting has occurred in Tangistan between the Shah's troops and the villagers, and the casualties are said to be about 20 or 25.

CANDIDATES FOR HONOURS.

On this subject we give our correspondent's letter as it reaches us, lest in amending it we do his communication an injury:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—As the coronation day of our King-Emperor Edward the VII is approaching, will you permit me to say a few words by way of suggestion, to the Government. The coronation day is the only auspicious event that recurs once in a century among all nations of the world, and its advent is naturally, therefore, hopefully awaited by the great and small, the high and low, as it is the only rare occasion when the crown liberally and munificently bestows upon its loyal subjects largesses and honours according to the different conditions of the recipients. Then on such an occasion as this, those that merit either of the favours, ought to be commended to the kind notice of His Majesty the King-Emperor by the Governments of different presidencies and colonies of the British Empire. It is a difficult task for His Imperial Majesty's representatives to know who are the deserving, either for honorific distinctions or the Royal grace or any other favour, the only known being the notorious few who are surrounded by the glittering atmosphere and move in high circles, as well as those that have earned laurels by their long and appreciable services in the field or in the administration of the empire. Hence arises the question whether the Government will recognise the claims of those who are not visible where the olympians greet each other. I doubt in as much as they live in obscurity and have neither the pomp nor pagentary to parade in public nevertheless their family traditions and antecedents combined with staunch loyalty displayed as citizens, show that they should not be passed over unnoticed. The bestowal of largesses granting immunities, condoning crimes, enlarging civil prisoners and restoring wrested rights, should form the primary feature of the coronation rejoicings as these acts of beneficence shall ever commemorate the blissful epoch of our beloved sovereign's reign.

ARDESHIR C. BHANDUPVALA.

A custom of centuries' standing at the French Law Courts was to open the New Year with a High Mass at the Sainte Chapelle—a "Red Mass" as it was called, on account of the red robes of the Judges of the higher Courts. Some time ago, however, a Minister of Justice, acting on the advice of the members of the Paris Bench and the Paris Bar, decided on the suppression of the "Red Mass." This is another penalty the Church will have to pay for having become in the last few years a mere political party. In lieu of the Red Mass, those Judges and barristers who are militant Catholics have a special High Mass for themselves at St. Germain-l'Auxerrois, the church where the bell tolled on Saint Bartholomew's Night. The Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Richard, officiated, and several members of the Court of Cassation were present in mufti, but neither the Minister of Justice nor the Presidents of the different Courts attended.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

Play in this match, which was arranged for 11-30 a.m., did not commence until after 12 o'clock, owing to several members of the Bombay Gymkhana team not turning up till that hour. The team that represented the latter was, with three exceptions, composed of players comparatively new to Bombay cricket. Captain Deas, the Presidency fast bowler of a few years ago, made a welcome reappearance on the Bombay ground, while Dr. Mornement of the Flag Ship, who is a good all round player, made his debut in Bombay cricket. The Parsee team included three of last year's representative players, viz., H. D. Kanga, D. D. Kanga, and K. K. Kharas. The Parsees won the toss and batted first, sending in H. D. Kanga and P. H. Vakil. The bowling was in charge of Deas and Milne. The start was not encouraging as with 13 up Vakil was cleaned bowled by Deas for 2. With the brothers Kanga together the score mounted rapidly, and the pair brought the total to 35 when D. D. Kanga was smartly run out for 9. Kharas now joined Homee Kanga, but immediately after the latter was bowled by Dr. Mornement who had gone on in place of Milne. Sanjana partnered Kharas. Seven runs later Sanjana was caught by Milne off Deas, the total at this stage being 42 for four wickets. Pocha, the new batsman, was bowled immediately by Deas and Lala succeeded and some very slow cricket followed, both batsmen playing a strictly defensive game and taking no liberties with the bowling. With the total at 62 Mornement broke through Kharas's defence, the outgoing batsman having compiled a very slow 13. Mulla followed and the batsmen settled down, which brought on Milne for Deas, the total being 82. No further wicket fell when the adjournment for tiffin was made, the total being 93.

Resuming after tiffin Lala and Mulla played a much brighter game, hitting Deas and Mornement for two, threes, and fours, every over. With the total at 128 Lala was caught at the wicket keeper off Deas for 49. He had played by far the best cricket on the side. Two runs later Mulla fell to a catch off Deas, having made 19. Bottlewalla joined Chothia but a few runs later the last named was bowled by Deas, who had met with great success after tiffin. Vatcha partnered Bottlewalla and the two batsmen put on 17 runs when Bottlewalla was bowled by Deas. The last man fell to the same bowler without any addition to the score, the innings closing for 151, a much larger total than seemed probable at the start.

The Bombay Gymkhana opened their innings with Milne and Colonel Peterkin, who will be remembered as Captain of the team of Bangalore Wanderers that visited Bombay last September. Pocha and Vacha were in charge of the bowling. With 12 up Colonel Peterkin fell to a catch off Pocha. Cameron succeeded, but did not remain long, being caught off Pocha with the total at 22. Deas joined Milne and looked like staying, but 9 runs later he was smartly stumped off Pocha. Scott next partnered Milne who had made most of the runs. Without any addition to the score Milne was caught off Vacha who had just gone on in place of Pocha. The outgoing batsman had played a characteristic innings for his 20. Ward who followed was dismissed first ball. With Mornement and Scott together a considerable improvement came over the game, the two batsmen remaining in until the total was 67, when Scott was out to a fine catch in the slips off Pocha. Edwardes followed and another good stand was made, which brought about a change in the bowling, D. D. Kanga going on in lieu of Vacha and H. D. Kanga replacing Vacha. With the total at 114, Edwardes left being caught at the wicket for 22, a good innings. Bayley now joined Mornement but five runs later was caught off D. Kanga. With three wickets in hand the Gymkhana now required 33 to win. Harrington joined Mornement, but the latter was almost immediately out, being caught off D. Kanga for a very attractive innings of 35. Gratewicke partnered Harrington and remained in until the total reached 131 when he retired. Parry Crooke, the last man, now joined Harrington, 22 runs being still required to win. Although Harrington hit out well he could not get his partner to stay and the latter lost his wicket with the total at 137, the Parsee Gymkhana thus winning by 14 runs.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.

H D Kanga, b Mornement	12
P H Vakil, b Deas	2
D D Kanga, run out	9
K K Kharas, b Mornement	13
M H Sanjana, c Milne, b Deas	2
J J Pocha, b Deas	0
K Lala, c Gratwicke b Deas	48
S F Mulla, c Harrington b Deas	19
A B Chothia, b Deas	2
F B Bottlewalla, b Deas	5
M B Vacha, not out	12
Panthanki, b Deas	0
Extras	27
Total	151

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
L M Deas	148	50	4	8
J S Milne	42	25	2	0
Dr Mornement	198	49	3	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

J S Milne, c Pocha, b Vacha	20
Col Peterkin, c Lala, b Pocha	2
Lieut Cameron, c Bottlewalla, b Pocha	7
Capt Deas, st Mulla, b Pocha	1
W H Scott, c H Kanga, b Pocha	12
L E S Ward, b Vacha	0
Dr Mornement, c Vacha, b D Kanga	35
A C Edwardes, c Mulla, b H Kanga	22
B C Bayley, c Bottlewalla, b D Kanga	5
H Harrington, not out	12
G Gratwicke, st Mulla, b D Kanga	1
Capt Parry Crooke, b D Kanga	1
Extras	19
Total	137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Vatcha	27	26	2	2
Pocha	72	46	1	4
D Kanga	75	22	9	4
H Kanga	36	22	0	1

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE FORTY-TWA MEDAL.

The tie for this medal by the winners of the six qualifying competitions was played off yesterday morning under handicap against Bogey, and won by Mr. P. F. Fischer, who, conceding one stroke on the 9 holes, finished 3 up. Bogey's score was 43. Of the other players in the tie Mr. Carnegie, allowed one stroke, and Mr Francis four, finished all even with Bogey, while Mr. Barr and Mr. Coombs made no return and Mr. Pechey did not compete.

The next competition will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week for the Blackheath Gold Challenge Medal by scratch play. A handicap competition will be combined.

THE DISPOSAL OF AN ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Karsondass Chabildass Entertainment Fund was held on Wednesday evening at Sir Mangaldass Girgaon mansion to consider the question of the disposal of the Fund in consequence of Mr. Karsondas having declined to accept the entertainment, offered he being a Government servant. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided. There were also present Messrs. Tribhovandass Mangaldass, Virchand Dipchand, C.I.E., Dr. Popat Prabhuram, Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Messrs. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Janardhan Gopal, M. D. Vedant, Keshowlal R Bhuta, Kallandas Kapadia, R. B. Saflor, Lakhmidas, Bhimjee, V. P. Ganjawalla, Purshotam Kallidass and Chagandass Jerwandass.

Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, one of the secretaries, read a letter from the secretaries of the Aurved Vidyalaya, requesting the Committee to give that Fund to the Vidyalaya Mr. Maganlal D. Khakhar, in addition proposed that the Fund be given to Lord Northcote's Charodi Cattle Fund (near Ahmedabad) or to Lady Northcote's Orphanage Fund as a help to the poor orphans. Mr. Virchand Dipchand, C. I. E., spoke in favour of the Charodi Fund and Mr. Janardhan Gopal and Rao B. Saflor in favour of the latter Fund. After some discussion on the motion of Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya the following proposition was unanimously adopted:—

That the secretaries Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbak Vaidya and Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar be asked to address the subscribers with a view to obtaining their opinion as to whether they wish to have their subscriptions refunded to them or whether they wish to have them given to some charity which the majority of the General Committee will decide to submit for the approval of Mr. Karsondass. Reply should be sent to the secretaries within a fortnight from the date of the letter, failing which they will be deemed to have acquiesced in the decision of the majority of the General Committee.

LADY NORTHCOTE'S AT HOME.

Lady Northcote was "At Home" on Wednesday afternoon at the Ladies' Gymkhana, Malabar Hill. The guests began to arrive at 4-30, and their Excellencies received them on the lawn near the Badminton Court. The gardens just now are in very good order and looked charming; while a welcome breeze cooled the air. Croquet and tennis were in full swing up to 6 p.m. When darkness fell a crowd then filled the Badminton Court and played vigorously at the game, which never seems to tire in India. A few beginners tried "Ping-pong" on the lawn. How much more difficult it is than it looks to catch and hit that celluloid ball was soon apparent. Refreshments were served at little tables dotted about the garden, and the strawberries were much appreciated. The Governor's Band discoursed sweet music the whole afternoon, giving much pleasure, and after dark the gardens were illuminated with coloured lanterns turning them into a veritable fairy land, and making it more difficult to tear oneself away from a scene of so much enjoyment to return again to the common things of everyday life.

WEDDING AT LUCKNOW.

Lucknow was "en fete" on Saturday when Captain F. Manners-Smith 2-3rd Ghurka Rifles, youngest son of the late Surgeon-General Manners-Smith, formerly of Oakfield, Tampsey, Worcestershire, was married to Miss Hilda Carnsew, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Carnsew of Somers Place, Billingshurst, Sussex. The ceremony took place at All Saints' church, the Rev. G. Guise Cowley officiating. The bride, looking very charming, was dressed in ivory satin, trimmed with exquisite lace and Brussels veil of the same. She wore a necklace and tiara of pearls and carried a lovely white bouquet. She was given away by Major Hall, and her two bridesmaids, Miss Plowden, her cousin, and Miss Hall wore lovely frocks of cream voile, veiled in lace and large black picture hats, with huge bouquets of yellow roses, tied with green ribbons. Captain Newnham, 6th Bengal Cavalry, was best man. After the register had been signed, the bride and bridegroom passed from the church to their carriage through an avenue of crossed swords held over them by Gurkha officers, who had assembled in force for the happy occasion. Major and Mrs. Hall gave a reception at their charming bungalow at Dilkusha, where the many lovely presents were on view. The wedding cake, a Buzzard creation, was cut by the bride with her husband's sword. Captain Manners-Smith presented the bridesmaids with lovely pearl and gold brooches, which were greatly admired. At 5-15 p.m., amidst showers of rice and good wishes, the happy pair left for Cawnpore en route for Delhi and Agra where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride travelled in a most becoming gown of turquoise blue foulard and large black hat.

SATARA NOTES.

Our local correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—I have not any special news to record since I last wrote. The station is very empty now, and there threatens to be almost a "reductio ad absurdum," for I hear that the Bythells leave for England early in March, and two or three other ladies will probably desert us about the same time.

Our American Lawn Tennis Tournament was a great success. It lasted three days, and each afternoon some hospitable member of the club was "at home" to the rest of the station. Miss Bythell and Mr. Whitworth, I.C.S., were the winners, about five games ahead of Mrs. Hudson and Mr. Rendall, who were second. The winners played in good form and made the most of a perhaps rather liberal handicap.

Captain Knapton, I.M.S., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, was here for Christmas and managed to come in for the Tournament. Everybody hopes he will soon pay us another visit. Mrs. Bythell gave the Lawn Tennis prizes.

There were rumours of a golf croquet tournament and a good deal of practice at the game was the result; but I fear we are too small a community just now. Our most popular recreations at present are golf and "shhota hazri" picnics, which latter have been a great success.

The plague is still troublesome in places, but as the weather is gradually warming up, we hope to be soon rid of it altogether.

I see Mr. Mackay is gazetted to Satara as D. S. P. on return from furlough, whereupon Mr. Foard will leave us to take charge of the G. I. P. Railway Police—not an unwelcome change, I should think, from the very onerous work here.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

THE LATE DR. ISMAIL JANMAHOMED.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon at the Municipal offices, Mr. D. E. Wacha presiding.

The President said that they had again a very mournful duty to discharge that afternoon. They were all aware of the death of their colleague, Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, who died suddenly on Tuesday night. They were all very sorry for it and the Corporation would have to adjourn that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased gentleman.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he was sure the Corporation would join with him in the feeling terms when he referred to the loss the Corporation had sustained since the previous day. When he read the newspapers on the previous day he was inexpressibly shocked to see the mention made of the sudden death of Dr. Ismail Janmahomed. For some time he could hardly believe that the reference was to their esteemed colleague and councillor at the board. But there was of course no room for doubt. He felt in common with every member of the board that they had lost in Dr. Ismail one of the most useful and valuable members at the board of the Corporation as well as on the Standing Committee. They had all formed very high expectations not only of the present, but also of the future career of their deceased

awaken the authorities as well as the general public to do the needful in the matter. His amiable disposition and untiring energy could not highly be appreciated by the public. It was not only a loss to the Corporation, but to the whole city and especially to the Khoja community, to which he belonged and of which he was a leading and a prominent member. That a man who showed signs of future greatness, should be cut off in the prime of life, was much to be deplored.

Dr. Cawasji Hormusji said: Dr. Ismail was to be elected next month a syndicate in the faculty of medicine of the Bombay University, but "man proposes and God disposes."

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola fully endorsed the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. He said that the universal praise bestowed upon their late colleague testified to the love, esteem and regard in which he had been held by all with whom he came in contact. The loss sustained by the Khoja community was a heavy and irreparable one. He went a step further and said that the loss extended to the whole of the Mahomedan community. It was always a matter of surprise to him how Dr. Ismail, with his numerous professional engagements, could attend so punctually and regularly to all his civic and academic duties, which he so faithfully discharged.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that it was only the other day that he visited in company of their late lamented friend, the burial ground allotted to the Khoja community. There Dr. Ismail took the speaker round the cemetery and pointed out to him the grave under which his (Dr Ismail's) father had been laid to rest. At that time he (Sir Bhalchandra) little knew that within a few days their late lamented colleague would be laid to rest side by side with his father to enjoy eternal repose.

Dr. Katrak, referring to the services rendered by Dr. Ismail during the prevalence of plague, spoke as to how their late colleague persuaded his co-religionists to submit themselves to inoculation and thus saving many lives in his community.

Mr. Johanghir B. Petit and Mr. Haji Usuf also spoke in praise of the late Dr. Ismail.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next at 3 p.m.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Badruddin Tyabji, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Captain W. Beale, Third Assistant Political Resident, Aden, has been allowed an extension of leave for three months.

Mr. H. Pogson, Fourth Grade District Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension for three months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. G. O. N. Dunn, M. I. C. E., Superintending Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for four months from the date of return from furlough of Mr. H. G. Pelliser, M.I.C.E.

On the same date Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., Assoc. M. I. C. E., becomes Superintending Engineer.

Mr. E. F. Dawson, M. I. C. E., is granted privilege leave for three months with furlough for 15 months.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, I.C.S., Collector of the Panch Mahals, is allowed privilege leave for three months with furlough for nine months.

Mr. J. W. A. Weir, I.C.S., Collector of Surat, is allowed privilege leave for three months with furlough for nine months.

The services of Mr. F. Gleadow, Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, are replaced at the disposal of Government.

Mr. F. Gleadow becomes Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, and holds charge of the Sind Circle, vice Mr. W. G. Betham.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S., Director of Land Records and Registrar, has been allowed an extension of furlough for nine months.

Mr. Joseph Whitcombe Ireland, Dock Master of the P. and O. S. N. Company, is allowed to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay from the north of Cross Island to the P. and O. Company's Dock at Mazgaon.

Commander E. D. C. Brownlow, Royal Indian Marine, Port Office, Aden, has been granted furlough for twelve months.

Mr. C. G. H. Fawcett, I.C.S., becomes First Assistant vice Mr. S. L. Batchelor. Mr. W. C. Shepherd becomes first assistant vice Mr. Fawcett. From the 25th November Mr. E. C. Smith becomes second Assistant and Mr. W. C. Shepherd Supernumerary Assistant.

Mr. D. W. Herbert, Assoc. M.I.C.E., becomes Sanitary Engineer and member of the Sanitary Board, vice Mr. T. C. Pottinger retired.

Mr. D. Powell, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, been has granted privilege leave for two months and two days and furlough for five months and fifteen days in India.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 30.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt W.Beale, Third Asst Political Resident Aden,has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension for three months on medical certificate of the leave granted to him in this Dept Notification No 6866 dated the 2nd Oct 1901.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Badruddin Tyabji, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

A'zam Surajlal Manekial acting Head Karkun taluka Jambusar in the dist of Broach is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magistrate of the second class in that district.

Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi Judge Small Cause Courts Surat and Broach is allowed privilege leave on half pay for one month with effect from the 11th Jany.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Madhuvrachrarn Balvachram Hora, second class Subordinate Judge Surat to act as Judge Small Cause Courts Surat and Broach, in addition to his own duties during the absence of Khan Bahadur Barjorji Edalji Modi on leave or pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal second class Joint Subordinate Judge Ahmednagar is allowed leave of absence for two months and five days with effect from the 17th Jany or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Parvatishankar Manishankar Bhat to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as joint Subordinate Judge Ahmednagar during the absence of Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal on leave or pending further orders.

Mr M B Tyabji I C S third grade Judge and Sessions Judge has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for one year of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 1705 dated the 15th March 1901.

Mr H Pogson fourth grade Dist Supt of Police has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for three months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 1329 dated the 25th Feb 1901.

Rao Saheb Vasudev Dajl Joglekar second class Subordinate Judge Hubli is granted privilege leave on full pay for two months from the 1st Feb or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hari Vinayak Kane B A. LL B to act as second class fourth grade Subordinate Judge and to do duty as second class Subordinate Judge Hubli during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Vasudev Dajl Joglekar or until further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Narso Balkrishna Parchure to prosecute or defend, on behalf of H H the Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, any suits that may arise in connection with the estates of H H in the districts of Poona and Ahmednagar.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr P R Cadell I C S Collector of the Panch Mahals is allowed privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 2301 dated 1st May 1901 Mr J W A Weir I C S Collector of Surat is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months in combination with furlough for nine months.

The following Not ication by the Govt of India a republished :—" The services o Mr F Gleadow Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay with effect from the afternoon of the 1th Jan "

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F Gleadow to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests first grade and to hold charge of the Sind Circle vice Mr W G Betham pending further orders.

Mr W P Symonds I C S Director of Land Records and Agriculture Inspr Genl of Registration and Registrar General of Births Deaths and Marriages has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of furlough for nine months.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Mr Joseph Whitcombe Ireland Dock Master of the P and O S N Co to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay from north of Cross Island to the P and O Co's Dock at Mazgon and "vice versa."

The following Notification by the Govt of India Marine Dept is re-published :—" Furlough and Leave Comdr R D C Brownlow R I M Port Officer Aden has been granted furlough out of India on private affairs for twelve months with effect from the 6th Dec 1901 under the leave rules contained in paragraph 124 Marine Regulations India, Volume I Part II.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE EDUCATION OF RAJKUMARS.

THE CONFERENCE ON CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

LORD CURZON'S ADDRESS.

At the first meeting of the Conference for the discussion of various questions in connection with the Chiefs' Colleges held at Calcutta on Monday, His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the proceedings made an interesting speech in which he said :—Before we proceed to discuss the subject for which I have invited you to Calcutta, I should like to indicate how and why it is that the occasion has arisen, and in what manner I am anxious to profit by your advice in dealing with it. Chiefs' Colleges in this country, or Rajkumar Colleges as they are sometimes called, are the growth entirely of the last 30 years. They are the outcome of the growing desire, which has manifested itself in every class of the community, to keep abreast of the times, and to give to the rising generation in India an education that shall enable them to hold their own in a world of constant change and ever-increasing competition. These ideas have found their way into the minds even of the most conservative classes. It has become apparent that neither private tuition, nor the practices and institutions of Native States or territories, succeed altogether in giving to the sons of Chiefs and Nobles that

ALL-ROUND EDUCATION,

particularly in relation to character, that is admittedly the product of the English public school system. To many of the Indian nobility the discovery has come slowly; to some perhaps it has not yet come at all. Nevertheless, of the general existence and steady growth of this feeling among the upper classes of Indian society there can be no doubt, and it was partly to meet the demand, where it already existed, partly to anticipate it where it had not yet found expression, that Government has interested itself in the foundation of a small number of Colleges, directly designed to provide a superior type of education for the sons of the princely and aristocratic families of India. The first of these Colleges to be started was the Rajkumar College at Rajkot in 1870. This was originally intended for the Chiefs and noble families of Kathiawar, but has, in recent times, acquired a wider scope, and is now recognized as the Chiefs' College for the entire Bombay Presidency. Next came the Mayo College as Ajmere, the idea of which originated with Colonel Walter as far back as 1869, but which only took concrete shape after the lamented death of Lord Mayo in 1872, and in memory of him. Planted in the heart of Rajputana, and intended to provide more especially for the youth of the Rajput titled houses, this College has perhaps excited the most wide-spread attention. A Rajkumar College was also founded in memory of the same illustrious Viceroy at Nowgong for the Chiefs of Bundelkhund. At Indore there was a Residency College which had been instituted at about the same time by Sir R. Daly for the families of the Chiefs of Central India, and which afterwards developed into a more ambitious concern, and received the designation of the Daly College, in honour of its original parent. There not being scope for two such institutions within so short a distance of each other, the Nowgong College was in 1898 amalgamated with the Daly College at Indore. Next in date followed the Aitchison College at Lahore, which was founded in 1886 by the distinguished Lieutenant-Governor of that name as a school for the nobility and gentry of the Punjab. Smaller and less influential schools have been started in different parts of India for the education of the sons of Chiefs and gentry of lower rank of more humble means. Such are the Colvin School at Lucknow for the sons of the Oudh Talukdars, and the Raipur College for the son of the Chattisgarh Chiefs. I might also mention the Gitasia Colleges at Gondal and Gadhwan in Kathiawar. I am not called upon to deal with this latter class of institutions on the present occasion. Similarly, the Mahomedan College at Aligarh stands outside of my present enquiry ; since although it is patronised by families of very good position, it is not a Chiefs' College, and is founded upon the basis of creed rather than of rank. It is with the four Chiefs' Colleges at Ajmere, Lahore, Rajkot, and Indore, that I am principally concerned today, and it is their condition and prospects that I am about to submit to examination.

THE SUCCESS OF THE COLLEGES.

Of the apparent success of these Colleges there are many external symptoms. They have attracted the affilties and have inspired the life-service of more than one remarkable man, foremost among whom I would name Mr. Chester Macnaghten, who devoted 20 years of a short but noble life to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. They have sent out into the world a number of distinguished pupils, some of whom are now Ruling Chiefs, while others have carried the name of their College on to even wider fields. They have attracted the quinquennial visits of Viceroys, and the more frequent patronage of the heads of Local Administrations. They have even given birth to a school literature, specially designed to commemorate the exploits and fame of the particular alma mater. Three of the Colleges I have had the good fortune to visit myself, since I have been in India, and I have devoted a good deal of attention to the subject of their management and curriculum. More recently my interest in them has been guided into a fresh channel by the gracious permission of His Majesty the King-Emperor to institute an Imperial Cadet Corps, which will be recruited in the main from the Chiefs' Colleges, and will provide for the pick of their pupils that opening in the field of military service which has hitherto been denied to the aristocratic ranks of India. In connection with the first formation of this Corps, it became my duty to institute a somewhat close examination into the circumstances of each College. I became familiar with many virtues, but I also learned many defects which, I believe, have long been recognized and bewailed by those who have far more right to speak than I. It is in order to strengthen and extend the good features of the system, and, if possible, to purge away the blemishes that I have invited you to this Conference.

THEIR OBJECT.

The original object with which these Colleges were founded has often been defined. It was in order to fit the young Chiefs and Nobles of India physically, morally, and intellectually, for the responsibilities that lay before them, to render them manly, honourable, and cultured members of society, worthy of the high station that as Ruling Chiefs, as thakors or sirdars, as landlords or jagirdars, or in other walks of life, await'd them in the future. With this object in view the founders of these institutions, deliberately selecting the English Public School system as that which had best succeeded in doing a similar work among the higher ranks of English society, sought to reproduce its most salient features here. Indian boys of the upper classes were taken away from the narrow and often demoralising existence of their homes, and were thrown together in the boarding-house, the class-room, and the play ground. Instead of being the solitary suns of petty firmaments, they became co-ordinate atoms in a larger whole. In the Colleges they were taught exercises and drill and games. They received the elements of a liberal education. They learned that there was a wider life than that of a Court, and larger duti s than those of self-indulgence. In all these respects the Chiefs' Colleges in India have followed, at a distance it may be, but with anxious fidelity, their English prototypes.

WHERE THEY ARE DEFECTIVE.

But there I am afraid that the resemblance stops. In our eagerness to think the all is going well and in the proneness of mankind to mistake the appearance for the reality, we run the risk of shutting our eyes to considerations which a more careful scrutiny will not fail to reveal. In the world of nature a plant cannot suddenly be shifted from some foreign clime, and expected straightway to flourish in a novel temperature and a strange soil. So it is with the Public School system in India. Never let us forget that it is not a plant of indigenous origin, for of easy growth in this country. In its essence the system is contrary to the traditional sentiments of Indian parents of the aristocratic classes, and to the hereditary instincts of Indian sons. Those sentiments, and those instincts, are gradually changing, but they cannot be twisted round and revolutionised even in a generation. It is a work that may occupy the best part of a century. Moreover, some of the best and most may cardinal features of the English public school education cannot, at any rate for many a long day, be reproduced here. Take the question of numbers. The four principal English Public Schools contain a total of nearly 2,500 boys. The four Chiefs' Colleges in India only contain between them from 180 to 190. How can a College, whose students only range from 20 to 60, be compared with a school of 500 or of 1,000 ? In this respect it is really more like a private or preparatory school than a public school. Numbers too represent much more than a mere arithmetical disparity. With a small number of boys, you cannot have the perpetual play of one character upon another that follows from participation in a crowded society ; your pupils are too few to compete among themselves ; your institutions are too small to compete with each other. You inevitably lack the vitalising influences that produce esprit de corps, and that give fibre to character. Again, on of the chief sources of a healthier result in the English system is a feature that is difficult of reproduction, and, as I shall say later, ought not, in my opinion, to be forcibly reproduced here. Eton is an aristocratic school organised upon a democratic basis. It was not always so. It has become so by the process of time. The scions of the nobility are commonly sent there by their parents ; but there is nothing to prevent the son of the *parvenu* from being sent too. All mix together on a footing of social equality. That is impossible in India and will be impossible—even if it were desirable, which I think it is not—for many a long day to come. Here

THE CLASS DISTINCTIONS

are much sharper and more stubborn than in the West. They are ingrained in the traditions of the people, and they are indurated by prescriptions of religion and race. You do not, therefore, get here, and you can not expect to get, that easy intercourse between high and low, titled and untitled, rich and poor, which is the most striking external symptom of Public School life in England. You have to deal with a more primitive state of society and with feelings whose roots are intertwined in the depths of human nature. That levelling down of class distinctions without detriment to the sanctions of class respect, which is so marked a characteristic of English civilisation, cannot be expected ready made, in a country like this. I will notice two other points of difference. A good deal of the success of the English Public School system, for which it gains a credit that it does not exclusively deserve, lies in the fact that it is not an education by itself. It is only a five or six years' interlude in an education that is going on for at least double that time. It is preceded by the private school, which very often lays the foundations, and it is, in a large number of cases, followed by the University, which puts on the coping stone. If a boy went straight to Eton or Harrow at the age of 8 or 9, having never learned anything before, and left at the age of 18, never intending to learn anything afterwards, we might hear a good deal more about the failures of the English Public School system than we do. Now the situation that I have depicted is exactly that which prevails here. Most of the boys whom you train in the Chief's Colleges are hopelessly raw when they come ; a good many are still immature when they go. That is the result of the conditions under which you work. One of my objects is to see whether we cannot in some respect modify them. But let it not be forgotten that this is

A HANDICAP

by which your efforts are materially and unavoidably retarded. The concluding respect in which the Indian Chiefs' Colleges fall far behind their English prototypes lies in the dearth of those influences which are associated with the boarding-house. In England a boy is continuously exposed to those influences from morning till night. He is not only taught in the class room, or the lecture room, for brief periods at stated hours. His house-master who is really responsible for his bringing up, is always teaching him too, teaching him not merely by tasks and lessons, but by watching and training his combined moral and intellectual growth. It is the house-master, far more than the class-master, that is, as a rule, responsible for the final shape in which the public school boy is turned out. But in your Indian Chiefs' Colleges the reverse plan is adopted. You bring the boy into contact with his teacher during the few hours in which he is being taught ; and then you take and shut him up in a boarding-house, where he is surrounded by motamids, or munshis, or native tutors, or guardians, who may be the best men in the world, but who are separated off from the staff, the curriculum, and the educative influence of the College. In fact, you divide his College career into two watertight compartments. The boy is transferred from the one to the other at stated intervals of the day or night : and you sacrifice the many advantages that accrue from a single existence with an undivided aim. These can appear to me to be the chief respects in which the Indian Public School system differs, and to a certain extent must necessarily differ from its European models. I pass on to consider certain other points in which its weaknesses are deserving of closer examination, and in which reform may be possible.

THE PAUCITY OF NUMBERS.

The first point that strikes me is the relative paucity of the numbers that are being educated in the Chiefs' Colleges in India. The Mayo College, I believe, contains accommodation for 150 pupils ; but there are at the present time only about 80 on the rolls, and the maximum number ever entertained there has not been more than 80. Yet there are 18 Ruling Chiefs in Rajputana, while I have seen the number of aristocratic families reckoned at 300. The Aitchison College contains less than 70 boys, but the Punjab should be capable of furnishing double that number. The Rajkot College has 45 pupils ; but if its area of recruitment be the entire Bombay Presidency, or even if it be the northern half of it alone, the total ought, I should think, to be very much greater. The highest number contained in the Indore College has, I believe, been 28. There are now 23 ; and in what relation such a figure stands to the capacity of the Central Indian States it is unnecessary for me to point out. The closing of the Nowgong College has not diverted the current of Bundela recruits to Indore, for I learn that no pupils from those States are being educated in the Daly College. The reflections suggested by these figures are not altogether encouraging ; and their effect is not diminished but enhanced, when we remember how many of the existing students have been sent to the Colleges as minors or wards of Court, in other words, not owing to the spontaneous choice of their parents or families. A number of Chiefs, more enlightened or less conservative than their fellows, have given to the Colleges their continuous support. They have sent their sons there, or been educated there themselves, and in the next generation the sons of these old boys are, in some cases, already following their fathers. But we all know that there is a large number who have stood, and who continue to stand aloof, and it is their attitude that we must make a serious attempt to understand, and their sympathies that we must endeavour to enlist.

HOSTILITY TO THE COLLEGES.

From such information as I possess, I am led to think that their hostility or indifference springs in the main from three causes. There is, first of all, the deeply embedded conservatism of the states, the tradition that the young Chief or Noble should be brought up and trained among his own people, the zenana influence which is frightened at the idea of an emancipated individuality, and the Court surroundings, every unit in which is conscious of a possible loss of prerogative or authority to itself in the future, should a young recruit from the West appear upon the scene, and begin to stir up the sluggish Eastern pools. These are influences which can only be overcome by the spread of enlightenment and by the breaking down of obsolete barriers. Next I place the belief that the education given in the Chiefs' Colleges is too costly. In comparison with our English Public Schools, it is extremely cheap. But that is not an altogether fair test to apply. Many of the Chiefs have been very hard hit in recent years by famine and other adversities. It is all they can do to make both ends meet ; and if they find that the boys of the family can be much more cheaply educated either by a private tutor at home, or, in the less exalted ranks, by being sent to a neighbouring High School, it is not an unnatural thing that they should attach some value to these financial considerations. I think we ought to discuss whether there is any validity in this criticism and, if so, whether it is possible in any way to meet it. Thirdly, I am doubtful whether the Chiefs are entirely satisfied with the class and quality of education that the Colleges provide. I may not correctly interpret their views. But the points in which I think that they might fairly criticise the present system are these. It might be said in the case of almost every College that we have spent too much upon bricks and marter, and have left too little for tuition.

THE STAFFS AND THE EDUCATION.

How can the best pupils be expected without the best teachers, and how can the best teachers be forthcoming unless you offer them adequate prospects and pay ? Where are the public schools men, and where are the University graduates, European and Indian, upon your staffs, and what is their number ? Are they happy, or are they a discontented and constantly changing body of men ? Slow promotion, low pay, and no pension, would, I expect, be the tale that a good many would tell. Then I wonder whether it might not be said that the education that is imparted at the Colleges is neither sufficiently practical nor sufficiently serious. You desire to prepare a young man to be a landowner. Do you give him precisely the instruction that will fit him for that object ? In future you will want your best pupils to be selected for the Imperial Cadet Corps. Is your training well qualified to prepare them for such duties ? When they outh is to become a Ruling Chief you wish to give him the all-round education of a gentleman. He should obviously be a master of the vernacular of his country. He ought to be acquainted with a classical language, so that he may not be shut off from the literature of the East. If he is to learn English—and English is the only gateway through which he can attain to the full benefit of his teaching—then he should acquire not a perfunctory but a solid command of the English tongue. I have no sufficient ground for impugning the classification of the morality of the Colleges, the general average of which is reported to be good. But I own to the impression that attendance is in some cases very slack, that boys come and stay away rather as they please, that admission is made too easy—though if there is a difficulty in procuring candidates, this may be a pardonable error—and that superannuation and punishment are not easy enough. If there is any truth in these impressions, then it is possible that an air of insufficient seriousness may be spread abroad, which must indirectly affect the reputation of the Colleges. There is a further respect in which I desire information. It occurs to me that in some cases the Colleges, instead of recognizing that they have been founded for a definite and special object, have dropped somewhat too easily into the current of

THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Examinations by members of the Provincial Education Department, classes that are assimilated to those of the middle and secondary schools, standards that are borrowed from those of their neighbours—all of these may be to some extent inevitable. But I am not prepared offhand to accept them as irreproachable, or even as right. I know that in some cases very useful and practical courses have been substituted for them. This is a question that we must examine. Here I will only say that the idea that the Chiefs' Colleges are to be preparatory schools for the Indian Universities appears to me to be a fundamental misconception. In my opinion they are constituted not to prepare for examinations, but to prepare for life.

THE LINES OF THE CONFERENCE.

These remarks will have afforded some idea of the lines upon which I think that our labours should proceed. In the first place, I would keep firmly to the original object for which the Chiefs' Colleges were founded, namely, as seminaries for the aristocratic classes. I would not unduly democratise them. In this respect I would not aspire to the idea of the English Public School. The time is not yet. I would frankly admit that a Rajkumar College rests, as its name implies, upon class distinction ; and if anyone is found to deprecate such a basis, I would reply that it is neither an ignoble nor a strange, distinction, that it is familiar in all countries, that it is founded upon sentiments inherent humsnature that its congenial to the East, and that it is compatible with the finest fruits of enlightenment and civilisation. Neither do I want to see these Colleges reduced to the dull drab uniformity of the Board School, with an English Principal and a cricket ground thrown in to give a dash of colour. Let us keep them as what they were intended to be, and not turn them into a composite construction that is neither one thing nor the other.

Next let us try to make the education business-like and practical, and, where we have not got them, let us secure the teachers and let us adopt the courses that will tend to that result. If I am to come to you for my

IMPERIAL CADETS,

I must have reasonable security that you will give me not a callow and backward fledgling, but a young man with the capabilities of an officer, and the instincts, the manners, and the education of a gentleman. Similarly, let us make clear that the thakors and jagirdars and zemindars of the future, to whom this class of the majority of your boys belong, are sent away to their future careers with a training in the elements of agricultural science, in Civil Engineering, in Land records and measurement, and in knowledge of stock and plants, that will be useful to them. If it is a future Ruler that is being shaped for the responsibilities of his life, then let him be given that all-round education in history, geography, mathematics, political economy, and political science which will save him from degenerating into either a dilettante or a sluggard. I am sure that if even the most old-fashioned of Chiefs were to see his boy come back to him, turned from an idler, into a man of business, his heart would warm towards the institution which had effected such a change. Among the subjects that we must examine is the question whether, in relation to the figures that I have previously given, any greater concentration of Chiefs' Colleges is desirable. We shall probably all agree that an expansion in the number of pupils in each College is desirable ; but what is the case as regards the expansion or contraction of the number of Colleges themselves ? Have we sufficient, or too many, or too few. Finally, I would like to ask you, whether we cannot do anything, apart from a rise in the number of students, to promote an interchange of relations between the various Colleges. Each lives its own little life by itself. Attempts at intercourse have been made in respect of sports and games. But I suspect that we could do a good deal more. An exchange of teachers, or lecturers, or examiners, even a system of common examinations, are suggestions that may, at least, be worthy of discussion.

GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Reconstruction, reform or expansion of any kind, I know well, means money, and I have not proceeded as far as this without realising that my hearers will ask me whether all these suggestions, presuming them to acceptable, are to be backed by any more solid support. My answer is 'Yes,' I regard the reputation and duty of Government as directly interested in the future of these Colleges. I do not say if they fail, that we shall be responsible for their failure ; but I do say that we are bound to do what we can to ensure their success. If this can only be accomplished by giving more money, I will do my best to provide it ; though I do not intend for one moment to make extravagance a cloak for future shortcomings or future failure. But I realise that the resources of the Colleges are in some cases inadequate, and that if additional machinery, or a re-adjustment of the existing mechanism, is required we may reasonably be asked to contribute towards it.

AN APPEAL TO THE CHIEFS.

If, however, I am willing to make this admission, then I have a corresponding claim to make upon the Chiefs. I have a right to ask them for their support, not merely in funds—for many have given, and continue to give, handsomely in that respect—but in personal sympathy and direct patronage. If the Chiefs' Colleges are to be kept going and to be reformed in their interests, they must deserve the boon. They must abandon the attitude of suspicion and hanging back, and I am ready to do anything within reason to abrace their confidence in these Colleges ; and it will not be fair upon me, if they accept all these endeavours, and then continue to sit apart and to look askance. Let them contrast the heat thy life of the school with the hot-house atmosphere of indulgence and adulation in which in bygone times too many of the Native aristocracy have been brought up, and from which it has required real strength of character for a man to shake himself free. Let them remember that this education is offered to them to render their sons and relatives better and more useful men ; not to stunt their liberties, but to invigorate their freedom. Let them recollect that it is probably the only education that these young men will get in their lives, and that the days are gone for ever when the ignorant and backward can sit in the seat of authority. The passionate cry of the 20th Century which is re-echoing through the Western world is that it will not suffer dunces gladly. The prophets of the day are all inviting us to be strenuous and efficient. What is good for Europe is equally good for Asia ; and what is preached in England will not suffer by being practised here. If the Chiefs ask me how they can help, the answer is simple. Where they have means let them support or endow the Colleges. Where they have not means, but have families, let them send the boys. Let them visit the the Colleges, attend the functions, take part in the management, show an interest in the entire concern. If this is the spirit in which they will meet me, I venture to think that we can soon make up the loss leeway, and that the Government and the Native aristocracy in combination—for neither can do it apart—will be able to convert the Rajkumar Colleges of India into something more worthy of the name.

STEEL MANUFACTURED "WHILE YOU WAIT."

While Americans are talking about what they are going to do in the way of procuring steel from the ore "while you wait," a plant for doing that kind of thing has been brought into actual operation by the Frodingham (Lincolnshire) Iron and Steel Company, who have this week started a Talbot continuation process furnace, said to be the first of its kind in Europe and practically in the world, there being only a small experimental furnace in America.

The inventor of the furnace is Mr. Benjamin Talbot, a native of Shropshire, who received his preliminary training in England before going to the United States. The principle is a combination of the open hearth worked on a continuation process ; the bath of molten metal in the furnace being worked up to a certain point, and then a portion of the steel is poured out, the charge in the furnace being made up to its normal strength by molten iron taken up in ladles from the adjoining blast furnaces and poured into the furnace. The furnace will be tapped, or rather a portion of the steel will be taken from it, at very short periods probably about every four hours, and this, it will be seen, will constitute a very rapid process of manufacture.

The furnace is a Wellman tilting furnace, fitted with a Wellman electric charger. It is splendidly built, and the whole is worked mechanically. There is an electric crane, and even the doors are lifted by hydraulic power. The builders are Messrs. Tannett Walker and Co., of Leeds. So far the furnace is working very satisfactorily.

Our ivory supply, according to the annual reports just issued, continues to show signs of a steady decrease, the total quantity imported last year being only 232 tons against 272 tons in the preceding year and an average annual importation of 232 1-2 tons since 1889, so that, naturally, there has been a good demand at higher prices. In the face of the continued small receipts, prospects are described as being decidedly favourable—that is, from the seller's point of view. East Indian cut points suitable for billiard balls realised as usual the highest price, selling up to £85 10s. per cwt. against £75 last year. The West Coast of Africa was the only centre that shipped us more ivory last year than during 1900, but still the 108 3-4 tons received thence is below the average quantity 112 tons shipped during the last four years. The quantity received from the Cape was extremely small only three-quarters of a ton, while last year no ivory came to us through that port. One may say that Cape ivory is a thing of the past for even before the present war the country had been so thoroughly explored that the big game formerly to be met with in those districts had either been exterminated or gone further north, and their ivory, if still obtainable, must now be shipped through the more northern ports. This makes one wonder where we shall draw our supply of ivory from when Africa is denuded of elephants, which at the present rate of progress must soon occur.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and Crest Head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

THE PING-PONG EPIDEMIC.

It is becoming dangerous save the "Westminster" to speak of "ping-pong" especially at the Royal Aquarium, where "table-tennis" experts congregate ; but, whatever the experts may say, or the Table-Tennis Association decree, the name of "ping-pong" will be difficult to live down. While disputes and discussions as to names, rules, and associations are still in progress, however, the game is spreading more rapidly than any of the other epidemics that are engaging our attention at present, and the players, though neither "flannelled" nor "muddied"—a contemporary has hinted that "cross-eyed" will shortly be an appropriate adjective ; but surely even the "Times" haircase will stop short of that—are growing more and more numerous. Some 300 of them have designs on the title of Champion of England, and these gathered together to settle the matter, more or less amicably, at the Aquarium yesterday, and the settlement is not likely to be arrived at until late on Saturday night. Since they were first given an opportunity of playing in public they have been advancing rapidly. Still more new and weird varieties of racquets have been introduced—solid wood, perforated wood, aluminium, cork-faced, and rubber-faced ones among them. The little celluloid balls have been increased slightly in weight. Methods of play have become more scientific, and the gentle patting of the ball to and fro over the net has given way to the insidious service dear to the lawn-tennis player, and to the vicious "smash" that a weak return occasionally makes possible. Among the players at the Aquarium are many ping-pong and bennis celebrities, and even a billiard champion—though golf, like shooting, and chess are not represented by any of their leading exponents—and among the prizes offered a challenge cup for gentlemen, and a challenge bowl for ladies, as well as many prizes that can be won outright, and some for which, for the first time, ladies and gentlemen will be permitted to compete together. And, even when tournaments are not in progress, the sound of the ping-pong will not be missed at the Aquarium, for, as was only to be expected, an "All England Table-Tennis and International Games Club" has been started, and it will find its headquarters there.

A book on ping-pong, by the winner of the Queen's Hall tournament, is promised.

STEEL TRUST DISAPPOINTMENT.

MR. SCHWAB'S ENORMOUS INCOME.

The United States Steel Corporations (the Steel Trust) is calculated to have earned, approximately, £16,000,000 over and above the fixed charges, excepting interest on bonds, during the first nine months of its existence.

This means, according to the "Telegraph" correspondent, that its earnings for its stock and bond holders have been slightly over £30,000 per diem.

It is further computed that the Trust, in its first year of existence, will earn a surplus of about £7,000,000. On this surplus President Schwab draws a bonus, which, with his regular salary of £20,000, will make his year's income about £30,000.

According to the "Daily Mail's" correspondent the earnings were very disappointing and this is explained by the Steel Trust managers as due to the close of navigation in December reducing the earnings of the Trust's mines in the Lake Superior region. The earnings for the month of December are the smallest since the first month of the company's history.

Mr. Schwab, who is now in Europe, is reported to have said that the English labourer receives on an average less than one-half of what the American receives, year in and year out. The Steel Trust is, he says, going to adopt a new departure in its attitude towards labour. It intends to put every man in charge of a little branch of business, even a department of business ; not on a salary, but on a percentage of the profits, which will be paid to him in cash, and which he can invest in the securities if he wishes, and in that way get his individual effort upon his individual work.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 31.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For Judgment.

1179—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay vs The Bombay Tramway Co. Ld—Roughton and B.

1181—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co. Ld vs The Municipal Corporation of the City of Lombay—Crawford B and Co.

1193—Payne G and S—Kursondas Ramdas Banjee and others vs Maganlal Kankuchand and others—Malvi H Mody.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1175-853-00—Thakoredas and Co—Shaik Ismail bin Shaik Moosa and others vs Amirbibi widow and others—Smetham B and N, in person, part heard.

1115—Smetham B and N—Canji Arjoon vs Mithabai—Tyabji D and Co, part heard.

1195—Ardeshir H D and Co—Kunchordas Muraljee Gooculdas and others vs Meghjee Mooljee and Co and another.

1147-227-00—Mulla and M—Sakri alias Ratahvahu widow and others vs Shamjee Liladhur and others—Payne G S and M and Bhaishanker and K.

1168—Re Arbitration Act IX of 99 and Re Narronji Purmanand—Mulla and M—Tulsidas Dhunji vs Narronji Purmanand—Cragie L and O.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

302-1106-01—Smetham B and N—Hajee Futteh Mahomed and others vs The Fideral Marine Insurance Co—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary Suits for hearing and final disposal.

39-01—Edgelow G and W—Talarcham Bhimchand and others vs Mankhai widow—Trebjee D and Co.

6-01—Mulla and M—Alli Mahomed Elias vs Tar Mahomed Hajee B—Payne G S and M.

8-01—Payne G S and M—Ha ama al widow vs Sulleman Haji Alli—Sorabjee and J.

12-01—Daphtary and F—Soorjee Moorarjee and others vs Manekvahoo widow—Madhowjee V.

2-01—Mulla and M—Withaldas Laljee vs Thakar Lilladhur Mathuradas and others—Little and Co.

14-01—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs Rosa Angela Fernandes—Sorabjee and J.

18-01—Rahimtoola H—Shrinbai widow vs Jehangir Eduljee Laher—Kanga and P.

20-01—D D Romer—Vishnu B Kankar vs Krishna B Mahadeshwar—D and F.

15-01—Unwala and F—Soonabai widow vs Cooverjee Nusserwanjee and other—K and Patel

23-01—D and J—Hirjee Manjee vs Gokuldas Madhowjee—T D and L

27-01—C and Vaidya—Lukhamsey Hirjee vs Nagsey Karpal—M J and M

29-01—N M Cama—Bhaimunji Naron vs Bhugwanlal Chugonlal and others—B and K.

29-01—Roughton and B—Gregory Daniel Fernandes vs Luisa Maria Rodrigues and others—Smetham B and N.

31-01—Little and Co—Anapdras Gunpatrao and others vs Madhawrao Cass

M. A. P. IN THE BOUDOIR.

Marquis Ito—our latest "distinguished stranger"—has been the lion of the past week. Winter exhibitions of pictures have once more opened their doors, and pung-pong competitions continue in unending succession. Weather has been of spring-like mildness, varied with a few wintry showers.

Lord and Lady Carnarvon have returned to Highclere Castle from Paris. Lady Carnarvon was Miss Almina Wombwell, daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Wombwell, and is a niece to Sir George Wombwell. She is small but pretty—of the pocket Venus type of beauty and—dresses in the daintiest and most expensive Paris costume. She has acquired the nickname of Petite Marquise. Lady Carnarvon's education was carefully considered, and she has cultured tastes, including a fondness for art, a knowledge of French furniture, and a pretty taste in book-collecting. Her jewels are splendid, and she owns several tiaras and a wonderful ceinture of diamonds. The marriage of Lord and Lady Carnarvon proved a leading event of the season of 1895, and Lansdowne House was hired from Lord Lansdowne for the wedding reception. Lady Carnarvon has two children—Lord Porchester, now three years old, and a baby daughter, who made her appearance a few months ago.

Lord Carnarvon is one of the best shots in the country, indeed he shares the honours of sport with his friend Prince Victor Duleep Singh, and with Lord Ashburton and Lord Walsingham. The pheasant-shooting at Highclere Castle and Bretby Park is second to none in England.

The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have arrived at Bordighera. The dukedom of Leeds is not a rich one, and the Duchess is intellectual rather than merely smart. She was Lady Katherine Lambton, a sister of Lord Durham, and married the Duke—then Lord Carmarthen—in 1884. London seems to have few attractions for her, and she spends most of her time at the family place, Hornby Castle, Yorkshire; is a great deal on the Continent, and puts in a few weeks' yachting at Cowes, where the Duke of Leeds is a power in the Squadron Yacht Club. The Duchess is an authoress, and has written several books, dainty and rather daring, and many short poems of genuine merit. It is said that Sarah Grand modelled the character of Ideala—the heroine of her first novel—from the personality of the Duchess of Leeds. In appearance the Duchess is rather short, with delicate features, and the pale skin and very dark hair that is a peculiarity of the Lambton family. In spite of rumours to the contrary, her eldest daughter, Lady Gwendolen Osborne, will not make her debut until 1903. Hornby Castle is a fine place, and contains, among other pictures, four of the best Canolettos in England.

Lord Downe has left England for South Africa. He has seen much soldiering, and his wife has done a long service at Court. She was Lady Cecilia Molyneux, daughter of a former Lord Sefton, and has acted as lady-in-waiting to the Duchess of Connaught and lady of the bedchamber to the late Queen. She is fond of music, and fonder still of gardening and her gardens at Dingley Park, near Market Harborough, are renowned for their roses and azaleas. Lady Downe, owing to her husband's official duties, spent some years in India, and brought home with her a black servant, who used to act as footman, wearing his Hindoo dress, and a high, gold embroidered turban. Lord Downe served in the Zulu war, recently acted as Aide-de-camp to Lord Roberts and in times of peace was a Steward of the Jockey Club.

Lady Ulrica Duncombe has returned to Duncombe Park from London. She is the youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Feversham, and sister to Lady Cynthia Graham, Lady Helen Vincent, and to the late Duchess of Leinster. In these days of sports-women, it is refreshing to find an instance of a young and beautiful lady who prefers sedentary pursuits. Lady Ulrica Duncombe cares little for London society or for a round of country house visits. Study and serious pursuits have claimed her from the days of childhood onwards. After a course of home study, she went to Girton College, Cambridge, where she remained for two years; later on she took up the career of nursing, and followed the example of Lady Griselda Cheape—then Lady Griselda Ogilvy—by qualifying in a hospital as a fully trained nurse. Philanthropy also attracted her, and it was during a course of work in the Eastend, that she became engaged to the present Bishop of London, then Bishop of Stepney. This intended marriage, although formally announced, has never taken place, and the lady pursues her studious and somewhat solitary existence.

She is very lovely with the same rich colouring, deep blue eyes, and abundant dark hair that made the dead and gone Duchess of Leinster the supreme beauty of the later years of the nineteenth century. Curious stories are told of the careful manner in which Lady Feversham—herself a beautiful woman—trained and tended the childish charms of her quartette of wondrous daughters. It is said that they wore gauze veils to avoid freckles, bathed their faces in dew, and had their food selected, weighed and measured in order to promote health, beauty, and perfection of form and colouring. If these tales are correct, the end has indeed justified the means.

Sir Hubert Miller has left London for the country. He is one of the most popular of unmarried baronets; is [illegible] once in the Coldstream Guards, is good-looking, has a thick crop of curly hair, sings and acts well. [illegible] Church opinions, and is popular as a [illegible] and at smart country houses. He has [illegible] and owns Froyle Place in Hampshire, is a [illegible] art and of foreign travel, [illegible] red colony of English [illegible] their own in Venice [illegible] the Dowager [illegible]

[illegible] is a handsome appearance; is by [illegible] and has a handsome appearance and agreeable manner. Mrs. King has a fine house in Piccadilly, and entertains her friends in a hospitable manner on the occasion of Royal processions through the streets of London. On the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee, and again at the late Queen Victoria's funeral, admirable arrangements were made for viewing the historic progresses, and an exquisite luncheon was provided for the fortunate guests.

Mrs. King has wonderful jewels, and a rope of pearls of exceptional value. A chinchilla cloak, made of perfectly matched skins, is one of her notable garments, and she also has some splendid sables. Mr. King owns many race-horses, and has been fairly successful on the Turf. He has a residence at Newmarket called Goldolphin House, where he and Mrs. King entertain with much profusion during the race weeks.

Time develops all things in one way or another, even subjects of conversation as sanctioned by smart Society. The recognised topics of 1902 are as follows: racing, stocks and shares, chiffons, newspapers, politics (in small quantities), bridge, motoring, current gossip, strictly up-to-date marriages, divorces, debts, deaths of our dearest friends and acquaintances—and incidental allusions to music, art furniture and gardening. The forbidden themes are religion, economy, the weather, and domestic details including husbands, children, servants, smoky chimneys, and homely trifles of such-like serious character.

Conversation may be a lost art, but glorified small talk is the sure key to social success. A woman may be poor and plain, but if she is on the spot with ready remarks and gay nonsense, her prosperous career is a fait accompli. And when the gift of ready speech is united to good looks and a good position, the lucky possessor soon finds herself at a high premium as a dinner-guest.

Lady Dorothy Nevill is the time-honoured type of a dinner-table conversationalist. She has a never-failing supply of gay gossip, sharp repartee, and merry questionings; and proves a magnetic talker, who, when in society, is ever surrounded by a crowd of interested listeners.

Among girls, there are several who have already made name and fame as good conversationalists—Miss Baba Brougham, daughter of Lord and Lady Brougham; Miss Mary Dyke, the new maid of honour, daughter of Sir William and Lady Emily Hart Dyke; and Miss Muriel Wilson, the beautiful and brilliant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson. These and several others are experts in the art of Society conversation as known and practised in 1902.

THE NEW YORK DISASTER.

TERRIBLE SCENES IN A TUNNEL.

FURTHER particulars have been received concerning the collision which occured in the New York Central Railroad tunnel on Jan. 8 The accident took place a few hundred yards outside the Grand Central Station, which is situated at Forty-second-street, in the heart of New York, and is approached by a tunnel used by both the New York Central and the New York, Newhaven and Hartford companies. The disaster occured at 8-20 a. m., when people were coming into the city for the day's business. An express from South Norfolk had stopped in the tunnel at Fifty-sixth-street, waiting for the signal to enter the station. A local train crashed into the rear-end of the express, the locomotive telescoping the last car of the fast train. The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent states that hardly one of the sixty odd passengers in the car escaped death or injury. The locomotive came to a stop near the middle of the car, and the clouds of escaping steam parboiled the dead and injured. Dozens of people were pinned down in the heavy wreckage, and many of them remained prisoners for an hour. The noise of the collision and the sieks of the maimed were heard by persons in the street overhead, and the fire-alarm was rung up at once. An engine company and two hook and ladder companies responded to the call, and soon the work of rescue was begun. Policemen also were quickly on the scene and the reserves from several station-houses were called out.

HELD DOWN BY A DEAD MAN.

In order to reach the imprisoned passengers in the telescoped car ladders were lowered through the tunnel opening at Fifty-sixth-street. With their axes the firemen cut a way through the roof of the coach at the risk of their lives, as the escaping steam from the locomotive in side the car had not yet subsided. The passengers in the and those in the forward train who were not injured assisted in the work of getting out the wounded and killed. A rare degree of pluck was exhibited by many of those injured. A notable instance was that of two young women belonging to New Rochelle, Miss Sadie Scott and Miss Minnie Rice. Both were so badly hurt that they will probably die. When the crash came they were pinned down in the wreckage. Over the body of Miss Scott was the corpse of an unknown man. When the firemen and others came to the rescue both young women were conscious. The work of extricating them was most difficult, but no complaint was uttered by either. The firemen took axes and chopped away the woodwork that surrounded the poor girls, and passing a rope round the body of the dead man, they succeeded after much difficulty in removing this terrible obstacle. Finally, the girls were released from their fearful position, taken from the tunnel, and conveyed to a private residence near by.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

The scene in the tunnel was one which sickened even the policemen and physicians accustomed to such experiences. One doctor's story may be taken as typical of many. Dr. O. Gillette, of the Bellevue Hospital, who was among the first to arrive at the tunnel, went down into it in company with Dr William Darrach, of the Presbyterian Hospital. "It was so dark," said Dr. Gillette, "that we could not see anything and had to feel our way. One of the engines was piled up on the wreck," and to get to the car whence we heard cries for help proceeding we had to slide down the side of the hot boiler of the engine. When we got into the car we found the dead bodies of three men hanging half out of the windows. The seats were smashed and scattered all over the car. Cries of 'My God! Save me!' came from near us, and we found two women pinned down. These we managed to extricate, and passed them to the fire chief, who sent them up to the street. This kind of work was constantly repeated."

BUSINESS MEN KILLED.

Among the killed were several well-known business men, including Mr. E. F. Walton, member of the Stock Exchange; Mr. Frank Washburne, president of the National Paper-bag Company; and Mr. Oscar Meyrowitz, one of the best known opticians in New York. Statements with regard to the number of victims vary but the latest estimate is fifteen dead and thirty injured. The latter include six women.

This is the third accident that has occurred in the tunnel. The first was in November, 1882 when twenty were killed, and the second in February, 1891, when six were killed and many were injured.

The engine-driver and fireman of the rear train and the signalman have been arrested. The victims resided for the most part at New Rochelle.

The engine-driver of the White Plains local train has been detained in custody, no bail being allowed. The fireman, who is under arrest, has been admitted to 5,000 dollars bail, while the flagman has been released.

OUR NAVAL POSITION IN EASTERN SEAS.

[A QUARTER] of a century ago, writes Sir Andrew Clarke in the "Nineteenth Century" and after, I raised my voice against the folly of allowing our attention to be distracted from our true needs and national interests on the coasts of India and in the seas of the East by those costly Afghan campaigns which were intended to counteract the visionary schemes of Russia in Central Asia. Those schemes still loom big in the public eye and fill too large a place in our minds to the exclusion of important questions that call urgently for solution. I am tempted once more, as one whose race must be nearly run, to make a fresh effort to direct the attention of my countrymen to the matters on which their power, security, and prosperity really depend, and to entreat them not to permit their thoughts to be drawn from questions of vital importance to shadowy undertakings on the part of supposed enemies that may never reach the stage of actuality, and that, even if they should, would be more effectually repelled by doing the work that lies ready to our hand than by adopting showy and costly lines of policy. Let us leave Russia and her projects in the interior of Asia alone in the absolute conviction that the sea furnishes the true and only base of our power, and that so long as we are secure thereon and hold Kurrachi, Bombay and Calcutta, Russia could never maintain [illegible] in India. We have only to make this naval [illegible] readiness for all contingencies evident, [illegible] we supplied Russia with the strongest [illegible] her own sphere, and the strongest [illegible] of ours.

[illegible] have arrived when the nation [illegible] of its naval position in the [illegible] of India and China and [illegible] are serious defects in [illegible] the observer in times [illegible] rn in time of war the [illegible]s. Our interests have [illegible] those seas, our means of [illegible] and foreign Powers have developed their commerce and acquired naval bases where not so very long ago their flags were unknown. The possession of India by the British race, which some critics have gone so far in their unchecked zeal for national detraction as to call a burden, has now become a vital question to Australia, and will no doubt soon become one also to British South Africa. But the means of retaining India in our possession have in some essential points made no progress, while both the magnitude of the interests involved and the covetousness of those who would naturally like to wrest it from our hands have increased.

"From and by the ocean England won the sovereignty of India, and by the same agency she must maintain it." I wrote over eighteen years ago in a memorandum which was adopted by Lord Hartington's Defence Committee as the basis of its recommendations. Twenty three years back I addressed the Viceroy of India in a Minute on Madras Harbour as follows: "If we are ever to yield the dominion of India to any European foe, it is by sea that the foe will come, and it is to the protection of our Indian coasts that, we shall have to devote our most earnest attention. Absolute security for our coast commerce is essential to our prestige and security in this country, and to put off the means necessary to obtain this security to the day when war with an European nation is imminent is a course too obviously fraught with danger to need further comment." Fraught with danger as it is, it is precisely what has been done, or rather left undone.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of undelivered letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Allouard B Miss	Hanterives, L D	Peters Miss
Ashe L Miss	Harper, F E	Pozzi T
Beni Prasad	Husen M H	Rachman S Mrs
Bercholtz M	Ilse F H	Robson M Miss
Berry C E	Innes F	Rodt C Von Miss
Blow T B	Leador H S Mrs	Rosenberg F
Bostrup Miss	Levy Otto	Rumian V Miss
Brown M Miss	Mackland F C	Rylands R
Campbell F A	Margesen L Miss	Syrus, A K Mrs
Clarke R J	Mejani M	Sanderson B
Collier M B	Montague Mrs	Sanker A Mrs
David F Mrs	Moore Mabel Miss	Sext A Miss
De Harinath	Moses A Miss	Silva Livio
Fek F A	Murer C	Sinclair M Miss
Fenton W E	O'Connor C Miss	Sylvester J D
Goretti L	Omeara Claude	Vaxlegur Carlo
Graham G E R		

WRENN BENNETT & CO.,

THE PROGRESSIVE DRAPERS. MADRAS. THE LEADERS OF FASHION

WE HAVE HIT THE MARK.
GREAT SALE
HIGH QUALITY LOW PRICE
SALE CONTINUES UNTIL FEBRUARY 28th 1901.
Do not fail to send for SPECIAL LIST OF
BARGAINS.
Acquaintance with our Sale will grow into strong friendship with our goods.

ANNUAL STOCKTAKING SALE NOW PROCEEDING.

AND WILL CONTINUE until FEBRUARY 28th.

END FOR SPECIAL LIST OF BARGAINS.

We want every one in your Presidency to send us an order during this great sale. The goods are new, fresh and up-to date and considerably reduced in Price, and so confident are we that you will appreciate our Bargains that we know you will become a regular and well pleased customer of ours.

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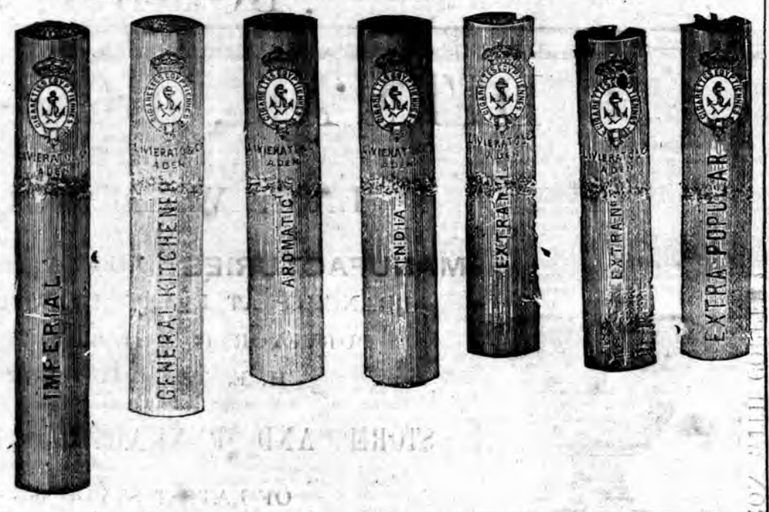
SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST



Per 100 Rs. 4. Rs. 4. Rs. 2-12. Rs. 2-8. Rs. 2-4. Rs. 1-8. Re. 1.

General Agents for India,

V. FUCILE & CO.,

BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

Agents for Karachi:—PATEL BROS, Frere Road, Camp.

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE

CALVERT'S

No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC. The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.

15% CARBOLIC POWDER. A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.

Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

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BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

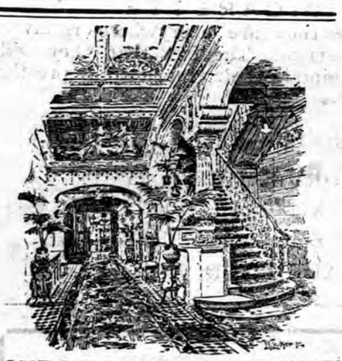
To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALTY:

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED.

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" and "LIEBERS."



LONDON, PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

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UNIQUE MOORISH SMOKING LOUNGE.

FAMILY SUITES.

SUMPTUOUS YET ECONOMICAL.

BEDROOMS ENTILATED WITH PATENT APPARATUS.

INCLUSIVE TERMS, FROM 9-6 Per day.

TELEGRAMS, SUASIVELY, LONDON.

T. S. BENNETT & CO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Medows Street, Bombay.

Preserve Your Sight.

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION.

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING

EPPS'S

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.

COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

Sold only in ¼-lb. and 1-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, aquantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 second-hand strong office shigram.
1 strong-built dog-cart in very good order.
1 bay Arab, aged 14 2 1-2, quiet in harness,
1 grey pony quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY, AND GOLD REPEATER WATCHES, SET WITH DIAMOND, BY MCCABE AND OTHERS.

Under instructions from the executrix of the late Bai Meherbai Ardeseer Wadia, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the Jewellery belonging to the estate consisting of diamond necklace, earrings, bangles, emerald, diamond and ruby rings, brilliant and diamonds necklaces, ruby necklace, brilliant and emerald bracelet, brilliant bangles, large and small emerald earrings brilliant earrings, diamond bangles, repeater gold watches pearl necklaces, set with full diamonds on sides by McCabe and others, gold bracelets and necklaces, gold guard and neck chains, &c.

Catalogues are published and the jewellery is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST PLATEDWARE, GUN, TRUNKS, WEARING APPARELS, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the late Mr. H. B. Thurburn, consisting of best platedware such as tea sets, sweetmeat dish, vegetable dishes, toast rack, forks and spoons, salt cellars, dessert knives and forks, candle sticks, &c., by "Reed and Barton," also wearing apparels such as Cashmere and cotton suits, shirts, collars, over-coats, table cloths, handkerchieves, napkins, sleeping suits, frock coats, hand gloves, book stands, boot trees, umbrella, whip, double barrell C. F., B. L. gun, by "W. W. Greener, tiffin baskets, trunks, Gladstone bags, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 8th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Castle Park near Town Hall, Mint Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French polished household furniture, of the latest designs, best-platedware, rich glass and crockery ware, one grand square piano, made by R. Lipp and Sohne, made expressly for Indian climate by order of A. O. Schneider & Co., Bombay, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, rich table ornaments, etc., etc., the property of Captain H. STAFF.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January, 1902.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF LAND AND PROPERTIES AT PAREL ROAD, ARTHUR ROAD, AND CURRY ROAD.

Under instructions, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the following properties, on the undermentioned dates and hours, at the respective premises:—

On THURSDAY, the 6th February, 1902, at 4 p.m.

Plots of land at Parel Road (Parel Road, Arthur Road Circle), bearing Ward No. 288, and Street No. 45, admeasuring together about 2,929 suare yards.

ON MONDAY, the 10th February, 1902, at 4 p.m.

Properties at Arthur Road, near Parel, bearing Ward No. 240, and Street No. 254, admeasuring together about (2,448) square yards.

On THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1902, at 4 p.m.

Property at Curry Road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and containing by admeasurement about 9,996 square yards.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 31th January, 1902.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 8,510,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Alcort Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Ladies and Gentlemen.—WE TENDER OUR APOLOGIES to our Patrons for the non-fulfilment of many order which arrived too late for our last Prize Drawing, therefore we request you to send us your orders this time a little earlier than the 8th of March 1902 to save disappointment.

We remain,
LADIES and GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient Servants,
C. ARDESHER & Co.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

OF A

RAILWAY REGULATOR, Rs. 6-8.

16. Lined open case Keyless Metal Enamelled Dial beautiful watch:—

WELL WORTH THE MONEY.

OR A

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

OR A

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

OR AN

ENGLISH-MAKE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

GUARANTEED FOR 5 YEARS.

(We guarantee our Time-pieces to keep in correct working order for 5 years, and during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge all minor accidents, including breakage of main springs, oiling, etc., for which no charge will be made. It is true that there is nothing to compare with these world-renowned Time-pieces.)

PRIZES:—One Prize for Rs. 1,000, One for Rs. 500, One for Rs. 250, Two for Rs. 125 each, Two for Rs. 100 each, Two for Rs. 75 each, Four for Rs. 50, Ten for Rs. 25, One Hundred for Rs. 10, Two Hundred for Rs. 5, Two Hundred for Re. 1.

Prize Tickets will be given FREE OF COST UP TO THE 8TH OF MARCH 1902.

The drawing to be held on the 15th of March, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE" In the presence of representatives of Local Presses and Public.

All holders of Tickets are cordially invited to be present to witness the bona fide drawing.

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

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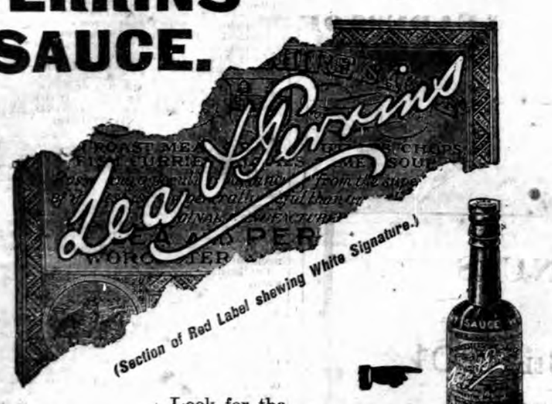
THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.



Look for the **SIGNATURE** in **WHITE** on the **RED LABEL**, anyone imitating which will be prosecuted.

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High Class and Genuine Egyptian Cigarettes

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they are manufactured at CAIRO (EGYPT) and represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke!

BEYOND ANY INTERFERENCE.

NO Competition, however keen, can stop the onward rush of VAFIADIS & Co.'s Cigarettes. Many are the happenings to some Cigarette makers that make alluring promises and have enticing pictures, but all of no avail, for they fail to fulfil their promises.

VAFIADIS & CO.'S CIGARETTES

Have been on the market so long that they are everywhere receivee with full confidence and apparent enthusiasm. The fact that they cod tinue to hold their high position and maintain their remarkable prestig is due solely to the

INHERENT QUALITY OF THE CIGARETTE ITSELF.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

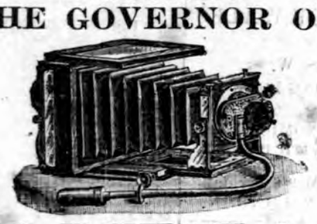
BRANCHES—CALCUTTA, RANGOON & LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

LOCAL DEPOT: 20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY!



D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS.

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BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations & Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—"TREZURA, The New Brain and Nerve Food," "ZAROTA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine." See Special Native wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

HALL MARKED SILVER PRIZE CUPS, CHALLENGE SHIELDS AND BOWLS

No. 1201.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 9½ inches Rs. 57.

No. 1203.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 13⅓ inches, width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 133.

No. 1209.
Hall Marked Challenge Cup, height 17 inches, Rs. 600.

No. 1205.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 12 inches width of bowl 4½ inches, Rs. 112.

No. 1202.
Prize Cup, height with plinth 11½ inches, Rs. 100.

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Silver Bowl, height with plinth 9 inches, width of bowl 8 inches, Rs. 202.

Sterling Silver Shield, 23½ ins. by 17 in. on Ebonised Back.
Rs 550.
Designs for Special Shields sent on application.

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Silver Bowl, height with plinth 12½ inches, width of bowl 10 inches Rs. 416.

No 1210.
Sterling Silver Hall Marked Presentation Bowl, 9 ins. Rs. 450.

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MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

WROUGHT IRON WITH COPPER!

LAMP WARE-HOUSE, 69 ESPLANADE ROAD.

MANUFACTURIES IN VIENNA (Austria) MORAVIA, MILANO, ETC.,

BRANCHES AT EVERY PRINCIPAL PLACE IN EUROPE!

PURVEYOR TO THE COURTS OF AUSTRIA, ITALY,

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c.

STORM AND PUNKAHPROOF LAMPS AND LANTERNS

OF LATEST STYLE and SUPERB FINISH.

AT EXCEPTIONAL CHEAP

FOR THE CAMP SEASON:

SPECIAL HURRICANE LANTERNS and LAMPS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT LAMPS ON VIEW!

FOR BIRTH-DAY and WEDDING-PRESENTS a select Assortment of Electro-plated Ware, Majolica and Glassware, Tea-Kettles, &c.

No. 8715—Rs. 27-10.
(NOT WINDPROOF.)

Illustrated Price List to all MOFUSSIL BUYERS on Application.

PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

Horlick's Malted Milk

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.

LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.

IN POWDER FORM. KEEPS INDEFINITELY.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Each may be Good in his Degree

BUT

THE Famous "TOWN END ROYAL CYCLES" are first and best. First in excellence of design, work, and finish, and best because of their great Durability, which causes one of them to outcast several Cycles of inferior makes.

All this you can prove by simply calling at.

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.

Stone Enamelling .....Rs. 7
Plating ..... „ 17
Plating of the Handle Bar... „ 4, with a Year guarantee.
Kelly's Adjustable Handle Bar, Rs. 11.
Repairs executed according to the most recent method

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

2, ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION,

CYCLE MAKERS, PLATERS and ENAMELLERS.

HEAD OFFICE: WARLI, CLEVELAND HILL TELE PHONE No. 966.

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on stomach, Indicated in constitutional weakness, [illegible]

CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

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